

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4652. 號一月六年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1878.

日一初月五年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOSCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 5, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 152, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monnaie, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 135, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOSCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BARN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—BAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEDDERLEY & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MCCOY, MESSRS. A. A. DE MELLO & Co., SINGAPORE, CANTON, & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Fuzhou, HONGKONG, & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LATE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 Dollars.

### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SARSON, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
E. R. BRILLIUS, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
H. HOFFER, Esq.  
Hon. W. KESWICK.  
ADAM LIND, Esq.  
WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

### MANAGER.

Shanghai, EMMET CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

### HONGKONG.

#### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

#### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

## To Let.

### TO BE LET.

With Possession from 31st Instant.

THAT Portion of No. 37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, known as "THE MEDICAL HALL."

For particulars, apply to  
TURNER & Co.  
Hongkong, May 17, 1878. jcl7

### TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 6, Mosque Terrace, possession from 15th April next.  
Three Offices, in Club Chambers.  
Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

### TO LET.

HOUSE No. 3, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.  
Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.  
DAVID SARSON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

### TO LET.

A SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT BUNGALOW on SHAMSHU, in Canton. Possession from 20th May.  
Apply to  
ABHEDBOH HABIBBOH.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1878.

## For Sale.

LANMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

### HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp.  
COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS.

SETS of GARDENING UTENSILS.

GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases.

SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS.

DOG COLLARS and CHAINS.

SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALMS.

COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, & MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations.

DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps.

PORTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes.

### BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS.

LETTIS DIARIES, for 1878.

NOVELS. SCHOOL BOOKS.

WORKS of REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.

SHEET MUSIC and SONGS.

IMPERIAL TRADING PAPER.

RODGERS' CELEBRATED CUTLERY.

MAPPIN BROS.' SCISSORS.

MANIFOLD WRITERS.

LETTER SCALES.

STATIONERY of ALL KINDS.

BROWN WRAPPING PAPER.

CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours.

DATE BOOKS. INVOICE FILES.

QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES.

UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK. MAUVE INK.

MAYNARD & NOYES' WRITING and COPYING INK.

MUGLAGE, &c., &c., &c.

### KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE,

### and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

BARTLEY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Bbls. and Kilderkins.

Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.)

CUBE SUGAR (Lyle's Patent), shortly.

CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII\*.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII\*.

Medium WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII\*.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII\*.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 IIII\*.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and MOLASSES.

SPIRITS of WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUM, 45°, 50°, O. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bones.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants.)

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to THE MANAGERS, CHINA SUGAR REFINING Co., Limited, East Point, Hongkong.

March 5, 1878. jcl7

### COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, at Godowns.

Apply to  
BATTLES & Co.  
Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

### FOR SALE.

THE 90 A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP "AGENTINO."

915 Tons Register (1420 Tons Gross). For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.

Hongkong, May 4, 1878. jcl7

### NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONER DIALECT. Part I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN BIRCH, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: Five Dollars, of Two Dollars AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

ICE CHESTS, THE LATEST AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT.

ICE PAILS, Plates and Tongs.

AMERICAN PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.

POCKET SIFONIAS, WEIGHT ONLY 12 OUNCES.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

The New BROWN and BLACK FELT HATS.

Summer STRAW HATS.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, COLLARS ATTACHED.

REMINGTON MATCH RIFLES.

SHORT SNIDERS, with SWORD BAYONETS.

NEW STYLES in FRENCH BRACES.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, \$9.50 per Box of 500.

AIR CUSHIONS and BEDS.

SWIMMING BELTS.

THIN SILK SCARVES for Summer.

Light French Summer BOOTS and SHOES.

A Large Collection of OLEOGRAPHES.

COIR DOOR MATS, in all Sizes.

HAND VALISES.

BARON LEBIG'S FOOD for ADULTS, a complete substitute for COD LIVER OIL.

BARON LEBIG'S FOOD for INFANTS—out of 1,000 Children fed on this Food, the mortality in one year amounted to only Four Deaths, and these were hopeless, or nearly so, before being put on this Food diet.

The New Food Warner, THE MOTHER'S FRIEND, keeps Food Warm for 12 hours.

French COFFEE MACHINES.

MAPLE SYRUP.

FRUIT and LIME-JUICE SYRUPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, May 9, 1878.

## Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after 1st June, all RETAIL SALES at the REFINERY will be DISCONTINUED.

The Company's Manufactures can now be had at the PRINCIPAL STORES in Hongkong, and also at the Coast Ports.

East Point, May 27, 1878. jcl7

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDER MAY 1878.

GENTLEMEN who have not yet been Enrolled are requested to attend at the Magistracy on MONDAY Next, between the hours of 9 and 12 Noon, when the Hon. C. MAY will swear them in, and he has kindly intimated that he will attend for this purpose every Monday.

A Parade in Uniform will take place on TUESDAY Afternoon; dress for ARTILLERY Blue Serge Smocks, White Trousers and Forage Caps, for INFANTRY White Smocks and Trousers, and Forage Caps. Waist Belts will be issued in a couple of days.

Unless otherwise ordered there will be no Parades on Saturdays.

T. C. DEMPSTER,  
Captain 23rd Regt.,  
Commandant.

## KELLY & WALSH'S

CELEBRATED TOBACCOES

Packed specially for this Climate.

### BRANDS.

Smoking Mixture. Mild Strength.

Happy Thought. Medium Strength.

Dollar Brand. Full Strength.

The above-named Tobaccoes are cut and packed under our own supervision from the stock received fresh each month from the manufacturers.

### AGENTS.

HONGKONG:—MESSRS. LANMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

AMOI:—" MOULLE & Co.

FOOCHOW:—" HONG & Co.

SWATOW:—" CAMPBELL & Co.

CHOW:—" H. SIZAS & Co.

TIENTSIN:—" G. W. COLLINS & Co.

NEWCHANG:—" F. A. SCHULTZ & Co.

KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

KELLY & Co., Yokohama.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.

SAMUEL BOWEN, Secretary.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

### PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

120, Broadway, New York.

Assets.....\$81,700,000

Surplus.....\$ 5,600,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLIPHANT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 31, 1878.

## Intimations.

HIS IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MAJESTY'S CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

### NOTICE.

THE Shipping is hereby notified that Torpedoes have been placed at the entrance of the port of Wladivostok (in the Littoral province of Eastern Siberia), and that Vessels, previous to entering said port must apply on board the Guardship, which is stationed outside, for an officer, who will pilot them through the dangers.

WM. REINERS,  
Consul.

Hongkong, May 8, 1878. jcl7

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has resumed his duties as Secretary of the Society.

By order of the Board, N. J. EDE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 30, 1878. jcl7

## IMPORTANT SALE

OF LAND, BUILDINGS, ENGINEERS' PLANT, SAW MILL MACHINERY, ENGINEERS' STORES, TOOLS, TIMBER &c.

The property of Messrs. Howarth, Lyon and Brinkin.

Engineers and Iron Founders, River Valley Road.

MESSRS. HOWARTH, LYON & BRINKIN, with a view to the dissolution of their partnership, have instructed the undersigned to sell by Public Auction, at their Works, River Valley Road, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 24th, 25th, and 26th June next, the LAND AND BUILDINGS, together with the whole of the extensive and valuable ENGINEERS' PLANT AND SAW MILL MACHINERY, as follows:

### FIRST DAY.

Monday, 24th June, commencing at 2 p.m. in one lot. The LAND comprised in Government Lease No. 421 for 99 years, dated 1st August, 1876, subject to a rental of \$200 per annum, containing an area of about 123,740 square feet, bounded on the north by River Valley Road, south by Land reserved for Public Quay, east by Creek, west by A. B. C. Road, with a frontage of 303 feet on River Valley Road, and 267 feet on Singapore River, together with the BUILDINGS, comprising Blacksmith's Shop and Stores, Foundry, Blacksmith's Shop, Saw Mill Shed, Timber Shop, Temporary Sheds, Coolie Houses, and Wharf.

The covenants of the Lease will be produced, for perusal and examination, at the sale, and may be seen previously at the Office of the Auctioneers.

### SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 25th June, commencing at 11 a.m. The following Lots:—

Horizontal Engine 14 H. P. with boiler.

do. 12 H. P. do.

do. 6 H. P. do.

Pair Launch Engines 4 H. P. do.

Donkey Engine 5 1/2 inch cylinder.

Vertical Boiler 10 H. P. do.

do. 6 H. P. do.

Screw Cutting Cap Lathes.

18" centres, 27 feet bed.

9" do. 28 do.

8" do. 8 do.

7" do. 10 do.

Vertical Drilling Machine, 2 1/2 in. spindle.

do. 1 1/2 do.

Screwing Machine to 1 1/2 inch.

Punching and Shearing Machine.

Root's Rotary Blower, 20 fires.

do. 10 do.

Shafting Pulleys &c., &c.

China Feed Saw Bench 42" Saw.

Rope Feed do. 42" do.

Endless Feed do. 82" do.

Rabbiting do. 24" do.

Plain do. 24" do.

Moulding and Flooting Machine.

Saw sharpening Machine.

Hand Mortising Machine.

Two Crab Winches.

Fire Engine and Hose.

White Rice Winnowing.

New Steam Launch, 35 feet long.

### THIRD DAY.

Wednesday, 26th June, commencing at 11 a.m.

In suitable Lots. TOOLS and STORES, comprising:—

Angle, Bar, and Sheet Iron, Boiler

Tubes, Boiler Plate, Shafting Bars, Gas

Tubes and Fittings, Tool Steel, Brass Rods

and Sheets, Copper Sheets and Pipes,

Lead Pipes, Bolts, Nuts, Washers and

Brass Engine Fittings, Valves, Vices,

Files, Hammers, Turning Tools, Screwing

Tools, Engine Packing, India Rubber

Sheet & Insertion Cloth, Wire Cloth, Canvas

vanas, Hoses, Machines, Basting, Circular



## Mails.

**NOTICE.**  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAÏLIA, PORT  
SAÏD, NAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;  
Also,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th June, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *SINDE*, Commandant BRUNET, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.  
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.  
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.  
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th June, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.  
H. DU POUY, Agent.  
Hongkong, May 28, 1878. j08

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES, AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GABLIO" will be dispatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on or about MONDAY, the 1st July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 8th June. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS granted to Officers of the Army and Navy and to Members of the Civil and Commercial Services.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, May 29, 1878. jyl

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on the 1st July, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight; for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.  
A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT on regular rates is granted to OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES IN COMMISSION.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. of the 8th June. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Circular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. RUSSELL & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 29, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

SHIP *SIR HARRY PARKES*, FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 28, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH BARK *HYLTON CASTLE*, FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the Undermentioned Cargo are hereby informed that unless the same be taken delivery of within one month from this date it will be sold to pay expenses.

Ex *Argentino*, 30th April, 1877, 10 Cases.

Ex *Eglin*, 20th May, 1877, 3 Cases.

W S (in diamond), 10 Cases.

D S & Co. (in diamond), 1 Box.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.  
7, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 4, 1878. j04

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *YANG-TSE*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before TO-DAY, the 30th Instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.  
Hongkong, May 30, 1878. j05

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex *Iravaddy*, from 10 cases Woreddas, London.

Ex *Sindh*, from 10 cases Woreddas, London.

LA 6/7 Order, 2 cases Fire from Arms, Marseilles.

Hongkong, May 18, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Halls of Goods in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

## Insurance.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL—Fully Paid-up.....Tls. 420,000  
PERMANENT RESERVE....." 230,000  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 104,000  
Total Capital and accumulations this date.....Tls. 754,000

Directors:  
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
M. P. EVANS, Esq., C. LUGG, Esq.,  
O. KREBS, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.

Secretaries:  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers:  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.

Agencies in:  
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

Subject to a charge of 12% for interest on Shareholders' Capital, ALL THE PROFITS OF THE UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1878. ool

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two-Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYBANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors:  
KWOK ACHONG, Merchant.  
PANG YIN, Merchant.  
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.  
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.  
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.  
CHEUNG SING YONG, Merchant.  
CHOW CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on Buildings and on Goods stored therein at CURRENT RATES, subject to DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, Nos. 8 and 9, Praya West.

Hongkong, August 23, 1877. and 28

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, July 18, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co. 808

China, March 8, 1878.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr THOMAS MERODER in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

THOMAS & MERODER. je25

Canton, May 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between Mr JOHN G. PURDON and Mr HENRY W. DAVIS in Hongkong and Canton, under the Style of PURDON & Co., is This Day Dissolved by mutual consent; either Partner will sign in liquidation, and the Business will be carried on by Mr H. W. DAVIS under the Style of DAVIS & Co.

PURDON & Co.

China, April 30, 1878.

MR. HENRY W. DAVIS retires from, and his Interest and Responsibility CEASED in our Firm at Foochow, from the 30th ultimo; and Messrs JOHN ANDREW MATTLAND and EDWARD FIVE HAGUE are admitted PARTNERS therein from This Date.

PURDON & Co.

China, May 1, 1878.

MR. JOHN GRAEME PURDON is This Day admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

MATTLAND & Co.

Shanghai, May 1, 1878.

MR. CHARLES COLE is authorised to Sign our Firm per procurator at Foochow.

PURDON & Co. je13

Foochow, May 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

OHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOOK CHAN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under his new name will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHIM.

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations.

Volume Sixth of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. V.—Vol. VI.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Bibliography of the Chinese Imperial Collections of Literature.

Imperial Confucianism.

The Tang Koo Chi.

Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.

Chinese Moral Sayings Compared with those of the Greek Tragedians.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Portuguese from Macao in Peking in the first quarter of the 17th Century.

Grimm's Laws in Chinese.

Primer of English for Chinese.

Chinese Cloisonné Enamel.

The Chinese Silver Coinage of Tibet.

Use of Bricks.

Opium Eating in China.

The Tai Tribes of Yunnan.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, May 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertising.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

The *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertising.

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The *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertising.

## Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG.

Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

Two cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100 for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one-half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places, which Chinese Residents, when the list of Agents is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

By appointment, to H. R. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China. Photographs of the Ruins and destructions at Canton, caused by the Tornado of the 11th Instant. Coloured Photographs of English Ladies, Russia Leather, Velvet, Morocco, and Carved-wood Photographs Albums; Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums; Frames and Cases, Gift Moulding for Frames, all of assorted sizes, tastes and prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.



## Intimations.

## HOT AIR ENGINE.

SUITABLE FOR PUMPING WATER, OR  
WORKING PUNKAH.  
IN BUNGALOWS.

SILVER MEDAL, 1876.

MAKERS,  
HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT &amp; Co.,

FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON.

Respectfully inform their Friends and the

Public that they have removed to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS &amp; OFFICES,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE

CIRCUS, where they may be seen samples of

every description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regiments

CHANDLERS, for Gas, Kerosene or Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner,

Desert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges,

Fals, &amp;c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOVES,

LAMP, and all kinds of HOTEL

regalia.

\* All orders must be accompanied by a remittance

of London reference and addressed to the Office,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

PELLATT &amp; Co., Glass Manufacturers.

THE GREATEST  
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing either the dangerous malady of the higher complaints which are more particularly fatal to the life of a miser, or to those living in the bath.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions it never fails to cure all deep and superficial ailments.

These Remedies may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 53, Oxford Street, London.

\* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

\* HIGHEST AWARD &amp; PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA

EXHIBITION, 1876.

## OAKLEY'S

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE, CARBIDE MACHINES, JAWA RUBBER AND BUTYR LEATHER KNIFE, BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 8000, 10000, 12000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 80000, 100000, 120000, 150000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 400000, 500000, 600000, 800000, 1000000, 1200000, 1500000, 2000000, 2500000, 3000000, 4000000, 5000000, 6000000, 8000000, 10000000, 12000000, 15000000, 20000000, 25000000, 30000000, 40000000, 50000000, 60000000, 80000000, 100000000, 120000000, 150000000, 200000000, 250000000, 300000000, 400000000, 500000000, 600000000, 800000000, 1000000000, 1200000000, 1500000000, 2000000000, 2500000000, 3000000000, 4000000000, 5000000000, 6000000000, 8000000000, 10000000000, 12000000000, 15000000000, 20000000000, 25000000000, 30000000000, 40000000000, 50000000000, 60000000000, 80000000000, 100000000000, 120000000000, 150000000000, 200000000000, 250000000000, 300000000000, 400000000000, 500000000000, 600000000000, 800000000000, 1000000000000, 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## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR SHANGHAI.**  
The Steamship  
"CHINA,"  
P. O. ACKERMANN, Master, will  
be despatched for the above Port  
TO-MORROW, (Sunday), the 2nd instant,  
at 10 a.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SLEMSSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

**FOR MANILA.**  
The Spanish Steamer  
"SORSOGON,"  
Lopez, Master, will leave for  
the above Port on MONDAY,  
the 3rd June, at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH  
COMPANY.

I HAVE This Day HANDED OVER CHARGE  
of the Company's Office at this Place  
to Mr C. A. SCHULTZ,  
O. A. SCHULTZ,  
Superintendent.

REFERRING to the above I beg to  
notify that I have This Day tempo-  
rarily TAKEN OVER CHARGE of the Com-  
pany's Office at this Place.  
O. A. SCHULTZ,  
Secretary,  
GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH  
COMPANY.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

**THE SCOTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agent in Hongkong for the above-  
named Company, is prepared to Grant  
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and  
on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the  
usual Rate, subject to an immediate Dis-  
count of 2 per cent.  
Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in  
China.  
J. Y. VERNON SHAW.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

**TO LET.**  
THE UPPER FLOOR of No. 2, Queen's  
Road Central, from 1st Floor.  
WILSON & SALWAY,  
Architects.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.**

**THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.**

**THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF  
SAN FRANCISCO** will be despatched for  
San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,  
the 10th June, at 9 p.m., taking Passengers,  
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-  
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER  
CENT on regular rates is granted to  
OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY,  
and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and  
CONSULAR SERVICES in COMMISS-  
SION.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., of 9th June. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 8, Praya Central.

**RUSSELL & Co., Agents.**  
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

**PERU AND CHINA MAIL STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY.**

The Steamer  
"PERU,"  
Captain McKIRDY, will be  
despatched from HONGKONG  
for CALLAO, touching at HONOLULU,  
on or about 7th instant, instead of as pre-  
viously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
OLIPHANT & Co., Canton,  
Canton, June 1, 1878.

**Not Responsible for Debts.**

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor  
Owners will be Responsible for any  
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew  
of the following Vessels, during their stay  
in Hongkong Harbour:—

DEVANA, British barque, Capt. William  
May.—Melchers & Co.

H. G. JOHNSON, American barque, Capt.  
Isaac N. Colby.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

OLYON, American barque, Captain  
Edward Kelly.—Oliphant & Co.

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J.  
Graham.—Bryce & Co.

DAGO, British steamer, Captain G. B.  
Haddock.—Meyer & Co.

VERMONT, German barque, Captain G.  
Green.—Wilder & Co.

ELTON, British steamer, Captain Alex.  
B. Miller.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GENEVA BEARS, German barque, Captain  
F. von Trumbach.—Wm. Pustan & Co.

ARRIS LOWRY, British barque, Captain  
B. Gale.—Borneo Co., Limited.

WANDERING JEW, American ship, Capt.  
Henry Talpy.—Captain.

WYNDHAM CASTLE, British barque, Capt.  
Wm. Lewis.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 1, City of Tokio, American steamer,  
5079, Maury, San Francisco May 2, 1878,  
Yokohama May 25, Treasuro (\$156,242),  
Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
June 1, Annie, German 3-m. schooner,  
344, A. H. Miller, Bangkok May 2, Rios.  
—Wm. Pustan & Co.

June 1, China, German steamer, from  
Canton.

June 1, Yotung, British steamer, 286,  
Goggin, Swatow May 31, General.—Kwox  
Acheong.

June 1, C. L. Pearson, American 3-m.  
schooner, 664, Joseph Swain, Newcastle  
(N.S.W.) March 21, Coat.—ORRER.

June 1, Chinkiang, British steamer, 799,  
Orr, Shanghai May 28, General.—Sims-  
sen & Co.

June 1, Anchises, British steamer, 1804,  
C. Jackson, Shanghai May 26, and Foochow  
30, General.—BURTWELL & SWIRE.

June 1, Charles Moreau, French barque,  
from Whampoa.

June 1, Earl Columbia, American sch.,  
from Whampoa.

## DEPARTURES.

June 1, Lorne, for Nilgata via Nagasaki.

1, Lombardy, for Europe, &c.

1, U. S. S. Ranger, for Canton.

1, Wm. Phillips, for Iolo.

1, Petrochus, for Shanghai.

1, Marie Louise, for Bangkok.

1, Hermann, for Newchwang.

## CLEARED.

Brisbane, for Foochow.

Historian, for Shanghai.

Anna Sieben, for Callao.

Iphigenia, for Newchwang.

Genevieve, for Bangkok.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Chinkiang, from Shanghai, Messrs  
Olliperton and Benjamin, 1 European deck,  
and 60 Chinese.

Per Anchises, from Shanghai via Amoy,  
Mrs Schroder, and 22 Chinese.

Per City of Tokio, from San Francisco,  
&c., 1 Cabin, 2 Europeans, and 90 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Lombardy, from Shanghai: for South-  
ampton, Mr and Mrs Gearing and 12  
children, Mrs Cowie, infant and amah, Mr  
and Mrs Fryer and 2 children, Mrs Walter,  
3 children and amah; for Venice, Mr  
R. S. Gundry.—From Yokohama: for  
Southampton, Mr G. P. Cook, Mr and Mrs  
St. George and infant, Lieut. G. J. Wade,  
and D. Shipham.—From Hongkong: for  
Southampton, Mr H. Bryan, Mrs Wolfe,  
2 children, 1 infant and amah, Messrs  
Thomas Hill, &c., Robert Berry, Surg.  
Charles Farmer; for Penang, Dptg. Surg.  
Genl. R. Gilborne and native servant, and  
Mr Wm. Chee Chew; for Bombay, Mr and  
Mrs Pacheco, 4 children, 2 servants and 1  
lad, Mrs Barracho and child; for Singapore,  
Mr and Mrs E. Moore, Capt. and Mrs  
Kloster and infant, and Private H.  
Thomas 23rd Regt.

Per Petrochus, for Shanghai, 3 Europeans,  
and 50 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The American steamer City of Tokio re-  
ports: Left Yokohama on Saturday the  
26th May, at 8 a.m. Had along the Coast  
of Japan strong S.W. gales and winds;  
after passing the Straits had a strong gale  
from S. to S.W. with heavy rain squalls,  
lasting 14 hours. Remainder of passage  
strong Southerly and Westerly winds with  
rain.

The German 3-masted schooner Annie  
reports: Fine weather throughout the  
passage.

The American 3-masted schooner C. L.  
Pearson reports: Light variable winds and  
calms.

The British steamer Chinkiang reports:  
Left Shanghai at 8 p.m. on the 28th ult.,  
and had strong S.W. monsoon with cloudy  
weather and rain throughout the passage.  
Arrived in Hongkong at 4 p.m. on the 1st  
June. On the 29th May, at noon, spoke  
S. S. Amoy and Europe off Queanlan Islands,  
and S. S. Lorne off Single Island at 2 p.m.  
on the 1st June.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

**MAILS will close:—**  
For SHANGHAI.—  
Per China, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 2nd  
inst.

For FOOCHOW.—  
Per Brisbane, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the  
3rd inst., instead of as previously  
notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—  
Per Douglas, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,  
the 3rd June.

For MANILA.—  
Per Sorsogon, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,  
the 3rd inst.

For SAIGON.—  
Per Paros, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the  
3rd June.

## MAILS BY THE FRANCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet Smith will  
be despatched from Hongkong on  
SATURDAY, the 8th June, with  
Mails to and through the United  
Kingdom and Europe, via Mar-  
seilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia,  
Galle, Australia, New Zealand,  
Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-  
chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez,  
and Alexandria. This is the best  
opportunity for forwarding Corre-  
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,  
St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA  
by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing  
the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 7th June.—  
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post  
Office closes except the Night Box,  
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 8th June.—  
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of  
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and  
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters closes.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late  
Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)  
except those to and through Australia,  
&c., may be posted on payment of a  
Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage,  
until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office closes  
entirely.  
Hongkong, May 28, 1878.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For HONOLULU and CALLAO.—  
Per Paros, at 7.30 a.m., on Wednesday,  
the 5th inst. 12 cent rates.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—  
Per Elgin, at 8.30 p.m., on Thursday,  
the 6th June.

For COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MEL-  
BOURNE.—  
Per Ocean, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday,  
the 15th inst.

## Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest  
London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

## VESSELS TO ARRIVE

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From.

Oct.  
19, Oscar, Hamburg

Nov.  
2, Minna, London

Dec.  
3, Elizabeth Shields, Hamburg

1, Glengaber, Flushing

23, J. B. Worcester, London

26, G. B. S., Liverpool

Feb.  
13, Elvetico, Cardiff

27, Earl of Devon, Antwerp

30, Elizabeth Childs, Plymouth

Mar.  
3, Prince Amadeo, Cardiff

8, Mabel Clark, Liverpool

9, Josephus, London

12, Penarth, Flushing

14, Bertha Bigelow, Liverpool

19, Alice D. Cooper, Penarth

20, S. Vaughan, Cardiff

20, Sontag, Newcastle (N.S.W.)

28, S. S. S., Newcastle (N.S.W.)

28, Orsola, Liverpool

29, Manila II, Quakoven

30, Bristolian (s.), Antwerp

30, Imbat (s.), London

Apr.  
6, Maridun Union, Cardiff

11, Hamburg, Hamburg

15, Lizzie Parry, Antwerp

16, Dartmouth, London

16, Invincible, Penarth

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.  
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Glengyle, Gordon Castle.

Milford, Samatra.

Stad Amsterdam.

Sailing Vessels.

Robert Henderson, Ada Melmore.

Banion, Banion.

Aurora (s), Achilles (s).

Malrose, Imperatrice.

Elisabeth, Rosie Wall.

Strathern.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right

Reverend Bishop Burdon: The Rev. E.

Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. Morn-

ing Service 11, Evening 8. Holy Com-

munion on the 1st Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,

sacring Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.

Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion

on the third Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at

11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service

in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with

communion on first Sunday of every month.

—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.

J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every

Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer

and Communion on the First Sunday in

each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.

A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo San

Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-

ing Prayer 11, Litany, Anti-Communion,

and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3

p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-

munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in

the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,

every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in

the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,  
West Point.

## Shipping.

10 a.m.—China leaves for Shanghai.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.

4 p.m.—Sorsogon leaves for Manila.

## Amusement.

8.30 p.m.—Entertainment at Temperance

Hall, Stanley Street.

## General Memoranda.

Wednesday, June 6:—

Goods per Yang-tse undelivered after

Noon, subject to rent and landing

charges.

Thursday, June 6:—

Great Admiral leaves for San Francisco.

Saturday, June 8:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of

Call and Europe.

Monday, June 10:—

8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-

ohama and San Francisco.

Saturday, June 15:—

Noon.—Ocean leaves for Cooktown, &c.

Monday, July 1:—

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San

Francisco on or about this date.

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

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continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

The publication of this issue commenced

at 8.05 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONG



## THE FAT HING LANE MURDER.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Leong Ahn, the woman who was murdered at No. 12 Fat Hing Lane, Sai-ying-poon, on Thursday afternoon, was then proceeded with before the same Jury.

Dr Horcks, sworn, stated the body of deceased was brought to the Hospital at 6 p.m. of the 30th instant. It was that of a Chinese female, aged about 28 years, well nourished, and strongly built. I examined the wounds the next morning, and found there was one wound on the occiput, about 2½ inches in length, cutting into the skull. There was another wound about 3 inches long, and 1½ deep, cutting down to the axis of the spinal column. There were three other wounds just below this, about 2½ inches long and one inch deep. There was also a large deep wound in the throat about 6 inches long, severing the windpipe, oesophagus, the carotid arteries on both sides and the jugular vein. The immediate cause of death was the wound in the throat. The general appearance of the wounds was a little jagged and torn, as if caused by a blunt-edged weapon. The chopper produced would produce such wounds; it is covered with marks of blood. The hair on the chopper is human hair.

By Mr Ng A-choy.—There were six cuts on the deceased; only the cut in the throat would have been necessarily fatal. I have not examined the prisoner.

Leong Ahn, recalled, said:—The deceased was married to the prisoner; she was his first wife. I do not know whether he has got any more wives or not. She was married to him more than 10 years ago; I don't know much about the prisoner's family, but she sometimes lived here and sometimes in the country. Three years ago I went to Queensland; I have forgotten whether or not my sister was in Hongkong at that time. I cannot say whether or not the prisoner lived on good terms with my sister. I do not know what could have caused the prisoner to murder her.

By Inspector Craddock.—I heard that the prisoner left the Colony four years ago, suffering from lunacy. I never had a quarrel with my sister, or with the prisoner.

By Mr Ng A-choy.—During the whole of the 10 years the prisoner and deceased were married, I have never heard of any quarrel. They always appeared to live on affectionate terms. I have known the prisoner for 10 years, but never noticed anything extraordinary in his manner.

Lam Ahng, a little boy about 12 years of age, said:—I was servant to the prisoner and deceased, and had been in that capacity for about two months. I have never known my master and my mistress quarrel before last Thursday. He used to visit his wife every night. They had three children, two sons and one daughter; the oldest being 9 years of age. They all lived in the house. I do not know the ages of the other two. The prisoner and deceased did not quarrel on the 30th ultimo. The children were on top of the roof of the house with me. The deceased was in the room and the prisoner in the sitting-room. The chopper produced belonged to the prisoner. The children wanted to go down from the roof, so I went down with them. I then saw the deceased lying dead in the room, and the door was covered with blood. The prisoner was in the sitting-room, washing his face; there was blood on his clothes. The chopper was lying on a bundle of wood.

At this stage the prisoner was removed, as Inspector Craddock said the witness had told a somewhat different story before. One of the Jurymen suggested that the prisoner be removed for a short time. This having been done, the poor little fellow appeared immediately relieved of his restraint. He now said:—I really did not see the blow struck, but I saw the prisoner and deceased both in the room. She was dead and lying on the floor, and the prisoner was standing near covered with blood. The chopper was lying on a bundle of wood. I could not hear any cries on the roof. I saw the prisoner take off his outer jacket. The prisoner then washed the children's faces, as they had both fallen on the floor amongst the blood. He wiped their clothing and washed their faces. The children fell down owing to the floor being slippery with blood. The prisoner did not say anything about his wife. Never saw him beat his wife; he always appeared kind to his wife and children. After he had washed himself and the children, he took his youngest son and left the house. After a little time I also left with the girl, and went to the Tohui Shing rice shop, 100 Wing Lok Street. I had been there before; I did not find the prisoner there, but I saw some of his clansmen and told them something about what had happened. No one ever visited my late mistress. There was another servant in the house besides myself—a girl about my own age. She was not in the house at the time the murder was committed, as she had gone out at noon to worship for the prisoner. The prisoner had been sick for several days and did not eat anything. (Corrected.) The shop-people told me so. The deceased sent the girl out to worship for the prisoner. He did not complain of pain or illness in his hearing.

By Mr Ng A-choy.—When I saw the prisoner standing over the deceased he appeared to be excited and angry. When he left the house he ran down the stairs in a hurry. I am afraid the prisoner will beat me if I speak before him. He has several times beaten me before. The prisoner had looked pale and thin for several days. The family intended going to the country owing to the prisoner's ill health, and everything was packed up ready for starting; we should have left on Thursday, the day of the murder, but owing to the weather my master postponed his departure until the next day.

By Inspector Craddock.—I did not see the prisoner change his trousers. He changed his jacket; the jacket produced are those he wore. The shoes produced were those worn by deceased on the afternoon of the 30th. The piece of a silk pointed part of the steps of the cook-house, Chan Aye, a married woman, declared, said:—My husband is deceased for about one month. I never was intimate with deceased. She would sometimes ask him, when I met her, if he had any meal yet, and such questions as that. The deceased's room is separated from mine by a wooden partition. If there was any loud talking I could hear it in my room. I never heard any loud noise, and never heard him speak of his family. I looked for

another house because the deceased told me she was going into the country. The Chinese A-Long, a shopman, said:—I am employed in a crockery shop, the back door of which opens into Fat Hing Lane. I heard quarrelling and fighting in No. 12, but could not get out, because the back door was shut. The people on the ground floor told me I could not get into No. 12, so I went to No. 13, and got over the partition wall on to the roof. I then looked down to the cook-room and saw the deceased lying dead on the floor. I then went to No. 7 Station and made a report, and pointed out the house to the police. I went with the Sergeant to the prisoner's shop and pointed out the prisoner, who was then taken to the Station.

Sergeant Perry proved, arresting the prisoner and finding the body. Information was given to him by the last witness, who also pointed out the prisoner at 100 Wing Lok Street. Witness continued:—When I got to 100 Wing Lok Street I asked a number of people who were on the ground floor if the prisoner was in the house, and they said No he had gone out. I went up stairs and saw the prisoner sitting, with two other men. He was told the charge and appeared not to understand what was said. He looked rather strange about the eyes. When told the charge by the interpreter at Tat Hong Street, he simply said "I." The jacket in Court marked B, was found behind where the prisoner was sitting. A spot of blood was on prisoner's left neck and another in the corner of his right eye. Sergeant Hennessey proved the removal of the body and the chopper. The earrings marked A, and the chopper, were picked up near the body and a lot of hair in four different parts of the cook-room.

The prisoner was asked if he wished to make any statement; he said that he would answer any questions, but would make no statement.

The Coroner then said that he did not think the Jury could have the slightest doubt as to the cause of death, but it was for them to say if they were of opinion that deceased met her death by the act of the prisoner, and if so, whether they considered him to be insane or not. The law, he said, considered every man responsible for his actions unless evidence was forthcoming to prove that he was otherwise.

At this stage the enquiry was further adjourned until Tuesday next, the 4th instant, as there are witnesses to be examined as to the sanity of the accused.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. G. May.)  
June 1, 1878.

## OUR SERVANTS.

Mr L. Marks, an assistant in the firm of Falconer & Co., Queen's Road Central, was summoned at the instance of one Yung Ahng, house-servant to the same firm, for assault.

Complainant stated: I am the house-servant of Messrs Falconer's, Queen's Road Central; the defendant is a watchmaker in the 7th. On the 30th, my master told me to go out and get some soda-water. The defendant stopped me and told me to carry water from the well to his bath-room. He gave me some blows on my face, blackened my eyes and made my nose bleed. The defendant got angry with me because I did not obey him because it was nearly 5 o'clock, and Messrs McEwen would be shut up.

Defendant said:—I do not understand Chinese. On the day in question, I saw two buckets of water standing on the verandah near my bath-room, and they were apparently placed there with a view of being carried away. The servants have been in the habit lately of selling the water, and I spoke to the manager and stopped that practice. I told the defendant to put those two buckets of water into my bath-tub. I told complainant through my boy. I do not understand Chinese as I have only been 8 months in China. The defendant approached me in a threatening manner, and I pushed him away, and he then tried to push me over the verandah; I then struck him and he tried to kick me on the groin. Some of the flower pots were pushed over the verandah when he knocked me against it. If the complainant had succeeded in pushing me over the verandah, he would have had to answer for appearing here as complainant. I should have fallen about 20 feet. I believe that owing to my having stopped the servants from selling the water they had purposely sent the defendant to injure me, he being the strongest man in the house.

His Worship said he could place no more reliance on the complainant's statement than on that of the defendant. It was his duty to obey the reasonable and lawful command of his master. It would not have taken him one minute to have complied with the defendant's order. The defendant was discharged.

## AN UNNATURAL CHINAMAN.

Ho Tung Sing, a hawkier, was charged by his father with having embezzled the sum of \$3, which had been given him to buy goods. The complainant met his son in the street and asked him what had become of the money; defendant said he had lost it gambling. He refused to return home and threw stones at his father, striking him in the face. Forty-eight hours' solitary confinement on rice and water.

## Drunkenness.

Thomas McCree, a seaman unemployed, was fined 20 shillings or 14 days' hard labour for being drunk and disorderly at the Salford's Home and assaulting P. O. Bond in the execution of his duty.

## STAGGERS.

Robert Hart and Frederick Witty, seamen British ship *Thomas Bell*, were charged with being staggers and ordered to be conveyed on board their ship by the Police.

## A STATUTE SOLDIER.

William Edward Baker, private, No. 613, A company 74th Highlanders, was charged with creating a disturbance in a brothel and assaulting the Police. He took a pair of trousers and a pair of shoes into the brothel and offered them to one of the inmates. She refused them and he then attacked her and kicked her on the leg and ran out of the house. She raised an alarm and the defendant was stopped by Sikh Constable 587, and he then assaulted the constable and pulled out some of his whisks. Defendant said he was drunk at the time and did not recollect anything of what had occurred. Fined 10 shillings or 10 days' imprisonment.

## TALK FROM TOWN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

And so the actress who lived under the protection of an English Lord, has given up the snug little house in Brompton and gone to live in Paris. She has married as well—given up the Briton for the Hebrew. Well, the stage won't miss her much, for actresses are born, not made, and this lady was not born an actress nor made one. Yet, as the saying goes, she did her little best, and she always dressed magnificently, but then the costumes were by the hand of Worth. I once saw her in lights at the Globe theatre, and she sang a charming little French song. The children—by which Lord I am provided for: the story goes that when the first Lord was thrown over, the second Lord did not like another man's settlements on the children. So he paid back the settlement in a big round sum. And—that's all, as the children say when they relate a tale.

There is always a woman in it—and a woman always shares the news of the day. I am told that Mr Thistlethwaite is going to bring an action for divorce against his wife Mrs Laura Bell. It will be a very funny case if it comes off, for as you know the great Laura Bell having, nominally, given up the vanities of the flesh, went in, with vigour, for—I think the term is judicious enough—the vanities of the spirit. She held religious meetings; entertained Ambassadors, and—an ex-prime minister. Fancy all these, or any of them, arranged in the witness box to give sworn testimony. Let me change the subject.

There is a rather amusing sketch being played at the Canterbury just now, called "The Conference Trick." The leading character, of course, is John Bull, and to him, comes the European diplomat and bid him to the Congress. But he will have none of it, and ends up with Britons never will be slaves, with red fire at the wings. It is more the audience than the entertainment that is worth looking at. John Bull, naturally, is cheered to the echo, for John Bull's sentiments must be right, while the devices of the "foreigners" meet with hearty disapprobation. I know no place where you can study the national feeling in so plain a manner. It may be true that there is not much sober argument followed the verdict, but there is the intensity of feeling. And the intensity of feeling, the hissing at the Russians as they appeared at the Canterbury spectacle of "Flora" was intense; then, when the Congress was evoked, it showed down; when, however, the hollowiness of this became evident, then the ill-feeling rose to battle pitch again. Everything, at the moment, has a dash of Turk or Russian in it.

Leat is all but over, but it has not been a sorry Lent—rather a gay one. To tell the truth, more parties, more out-going. This, to some extent, is to be accounted for by the early season, for the Park is in high feather just now. And then the weather is so fine, with the trees already bursting into leaf, and the spring flowers gay with colour. After all, when I think me, it will soon be all Sweep's Day, the 1st of May. All Sweep's Day! Here's a joke. One day just now are all full of Sweeps for the Derby. I invest an annual tenner in these, and, as yet, I am to the good. In my club, or I had been a member of six months, I drew Kieber and pocketed a hundred pounds. It was very pleasant—also very amusing, for I used to hear the other members upbraiding me behind my back, as it were, and not before my face. The idea, they outwardly thought, of a new member bagging a cool hundred.

I wonder if there are many persons like me who have never seen the Boat Race? I am a very bad hand at early rising, and you must get up early if you wish to see it, that is, and then, the worst of it is, that when you have got up you see so little. You can't follow it all along, as you can do a horse-race from the top of a grand stand. And then everybody can't get into the steamers to follow. So I stay at home, and to the Park to see the people coming home. I have watched a telegram coming to the club, and I dare swear that I know the result of the race before one of the people who have gone to see it. But such is life: you pay your money, or you don't, and, equally, you take your choice.

What I hate about these London celebrations is the swagger and rowdiness of the class called "young England." For the most part they are gentlemen bred and born, but the chief aim in life seems to be how many brandies-and-sodas they can swallow; how loudly they can yell; how many hats they can smash, and so on. You see it is—"we don't want to fight, but by Jingo!" and all the bones and marrow lie in the jingo. It is very monstrous that such places as Evans's—shades of Paddy Green, look down in pity!—and the Argyle should have to close their doors, the night before and the night of the boat-race. But these places have to do it, fearing a law, which means loss of license. To me it is of small importance, if both these dull dens with their bad liquor were shut up, they have run their day, and their evening is neither romantic nor pleasant. I suppose it will offend some ears to write of the Argyle, but the Argyle is not one whit worse than the Aquarium or Promenade concert, but its days are numbered. It is to be pulled down to make room for the new street. God bless the Duke of Argyll, say I.

I wish I owned an evening paper in these days of peace or war. The number of editions that come out is terrific—I use the word advisedly. The pretence, too, for bringing them out is also terrific. The most trifling hint about anything brings forth an extra, and the vendors revel in copper. With these cheap papers it is one thing, but with the *Times*, for instance, it is another. Do you know that a second edition of the *Times* is a dead poultry loss? You can easily add this up: the original cost of the paper is more than is given retail for it; there is the machine to be gone through again; the various other details; but no more money for advertisements.

## China.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Among the passengers brought by the *Taku* on Saturday, from Tientsin, was H. E. M. von Brandt, the German Minister. There was performed within the walls of this office, on Friday afternoon last, a more than usually interesting ceremony in the way of testimonial-giving, viz., the presentation to Mr R. S. Gundry, for many years editor of the *N.-C. Daily News* and *N.-C. Herald*, on the occasion of his departure for Hong, of an address engrossed on vellum and suitably mounted and framed, accompanied by the further gift of a valuable carriage-clock, bearing an inscription commemorative of the event. The presentation was made in the presence of the whole of the staff employed in the office—editorial, commercial, and typographical—embracing men of various nationalities, all of whom had contributed to the presentation fund, and who now crowded round to take farewell of one with whom the majority of them at least had been associated for the last fourteen or fifteen years, and to wish him, in bumper of champagne, *bon voyage* and continued prosperity and happiness. After his arrival home, Mr Gundry thanked the members of the staff for their spontaneous gift; and the proceedings were concluded with repeated rounds of cheering.

## (Courier.)

We regret to hear that a somewhat serious accident occurred to Mr H. Savage, on Saturday evening. He had, we are informed, undertaken to walk from the Bund to the Bubbling Well and back, a distance of about six miles, in fifty minutes, and had nearly reached the Kiangse road, having four minutes to complete the distance, when he suddenly fell down and became unconscious. He was taken into a neighbouring house, and medical assistance obtained. Latest accounts state that his condition is much improved.

## THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Every male in Austria-Hungary becomes liable to military service on the 1st of Jan., of that year, during the course of which he will complete his 20th year. If he is physically unfit to bear arms, he has to contribute a certain fine, according to his means, to the Military Pension Fund. There are fewer exemptions from conscription in Austria than in most other countries where general service is the law, only those being spared without whose labour a family must be ruined. The time of service is 12 years, of which three are in the standing army, seven in the Reserve and two in the Landwehr. But only a part of the annual contingent can be made to pass through these stages. To take all the young men of 20 years old every year would be too costly and too severe a tax on the resources of any nation. No more men are taken, therefore, for the standing army of Austria than are necessary to bring it up eventually to the 80,000 men promised for the war strength of the nation. This will be accomplished by taking 97,000 youths every year, and they are chosen by lot out of the whole number liable about 338,000. Those who draw numbers exempting them from service for a time have by no means escaped bearing arms. They are liable for two years more, and are not allowed to marry until the end of the third year under penalty of being placed on a list for compulsory enrolment, without chance of escape, among men who move from their homes to avoid conscription or mutilate themselves with the same object. The youths who draw the unlucky numbers are taken for the standing army, navy or Ersatz Reserve, the last returning to their homes under liabilities which we will describe hereafter. Those not wanted for either army, navy, or Ersatz Reserve of the first and second classes of age who may be enrolled in the Ersatz Reserve are only temporary members of it, and may be taken for the standing army during their second or third years. See how heavy is the pressure of this general liability to service with which Continental nations burden themselves. If there is a country in Europe which needs development of its industries, and is rich enough by nature to repay such development it is Austria; yet her youths are forced into the ranks of the army at the rate of nearly 100,000 annually, and those who escape are debarré even marriage till the critical three years of liability have passed; nay, they are obliged to be the instruments of their own entrapment, for they must report themselves in December, either by letter or personally, to the communal authorities of their native places. If they fail to do so, they may be fined 210 or imprisoned for 30 days. If they attempt to evade the conscription and are unsuccessful, they pay for their struggle by longer service in the ranks; if captured, but declared unfit for service, they are fined or imprisoned; if too late for liability to serve, Hungarians may be fined as much as 2100, or have six months' imprisonment. So strict is the law which binds them to a life of the sword that they cannot even travel without permission. After recognising this terrible liability, it sounds almost a mockery to say that men who are fit in all respects are allowed to volunteer for the service any time between their 17th and 37th years, and go through their 12 years, as usual, having only the boon that they may choose the corps in which they wish to enrol themselves. Such a system would be intolerable if enforced on all classes of men, and in Austria, as in France and Germany, a loophole must be left for the better educated and wealthier ranks of the community. This loophole is afforded by the system of "one year volunteers." Young men who have passed educational tests may volunteer for one year's service in the ranks of the standing army and then pass into the Reserve. If able they provide their own uniform, equipment, and subsistence, including horses and forage in the cavalry; if, with one month's pay, the State will provide these things for them. They thus buy two years' exemption from the ranks by education. They may pass examinations for commissions after their one year's service, and, if successful, are appointed officers of the Reserve, according to seniority. "University or College students" may choose their year at any time between 20 and 25 years of age, and remain in their recruiting district. All the one-year volunteers have more liberty than ordinary conscripts, and medical students, apothecaries, or veterinary surgeons may spend their year of enrolment in the military hospitals, apothecaries' stores, or veterinary establishments. Besides the places we have named, there are the pupils of the military educational establishments,

who have to give ten, seven, or four years' service, according as the cost of their education has been defrayed entirely by the State or partially or wholly by their parents. Reckoning all means together, we find that the standing army, nominally 800,000 men, is recruited from five different classes—1st, pupils from military educational establishments; 2nd, volunteers; 3rd, compulsory enrolment—those who have tried to evade service, &c.; 4th, the regular conscription; 5th, enrolments in time of war of men from the Ersatz Reserve who have not completed their 30th year. They are intended to fill up gaps as possible calling out a new contingent. Behind the standing army is the Landwehr, which is supposed to be capable of reaching this year no less than 570,000 men, being 250,000 from the Cis-Leithan side and 320,000 of that ancient and famous organization, the Honveds of Hungary. This Landwehr force comes also from several sources—1st, men who have completed three years' service in the standing army and seven years' in its reserve; 2nd, men of the Ersatz Reserve who have completed their 30th year; 3rd, conscripts who, not being needed for the standing army or Ersatz Reserve, have passed directly into the Landwehr; 4th, volunteers who, though not bound to remain in the Landwehr, are still fit for service. The Cis-Leithan Landwehr are supposed to be exceeded every year for a fortnight; the Honveds every second year for five weeks, if they have not passed through the standing army. Nor is this Austria-Hungarian Landwehr by any means to be despised as a fighting force. The Honveds have already shown in great manoeuvres that they are worthy of their old fame, and the Cis-Leithan Landwehr, which contains a fair proportion of trained troops, has been brought nearer to the Hungarian standard than it used to be; at least, we are told so.

Now, the Austrian organization is supposed to be complete in 1878, and we were assured three years ago in Vienna, on very reliable authority, that even then 830,000 men could be put in the field. There is every reason to believe that fully that force could be mobilized. The latest estimate we have is from a French source. It gives for the force under the hands of a Kaiser in case of war—infantry (when mobilized), 11,848 officers, 592,051 men; cavalry (when mobilized), 2,221 officers, 25,593 men; artillery (when mobilized), 1,136 officers, 73,471 men; with 1,620 guns, to be raised by a new organization to 1,924 guns. Including engineers, pioneers, and various subsidiary services, the field army for war would, according to the figures we quote, present a well-organized force of 4,768 officers, 795,753 men, 148,628 horses, 1,600 guns, to be raised eventually to 1,824, and 23,604 carriages. In this estimate the two Landwehrs, amounting to 570,000 men, are reckoned. Though we have little doubt that economies made at various times during the last few years have reduced both the numbers and the training of the men below the nominal standard, and though the further we travel eastward the less trustworthy are paper estimates, we may say, without fear of contradiction, that Austria could put into the field at short notice an army at least equal to the forces now in the field in Eastern Europe, including those of both Russia and Turkey. —Times.

## AMERICAN ITEMS.

Toronto, May 1st.—James Henderson Duff, of this city, starts, to-day, to walk the distance of the circumference of the earth. He proposes to walk 40 miles each working day for two years, which will give him a day over what he requires to accomplish the 25,000 miles. He is to receive the sum of \$1000 if he accomplishes the task. During the walk he will try to bring down the best records for various distances. He starts here, and will continue his walk in the principal cities of Canada and the United States, crossing afterward to Paris, and then to the principal places in Great Britain and on the Continent. Henderson is in good condition and full of pluck. He stands six feet in his stockings, and is 28 years of age.

Major-General S. D. Sturgis, of the Seventh United States Cavalry, has issued a general order from his headquarters at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, by which the horse "Comanche" has conferred upon him special honours. The order recites that the horse known as "Comanche" being the only living representative of the bloody tragedy of the Little Big Horn, June 25th, 1876, his kind treatment and comfort should be a matter of pride and solicitude on the part of every member of the Seventh Cavalry to the end that his life may be prolonged to the utmost limit. Wounded and scarred as he is, his very existence speaks in terms more eloquent than words of the desperate struggle against overwhelming numbers, of the hopeless conflict and of the heroic manner in which all went down to that fatal day. The commanding officer of Company I is to see that a special and comfortable stall is fitted up for him, and that he is not ridden by any person whatever under any circumstances, nor that he be put to any kind of work. Upon all occasions of ceremony (of mounted regimental formation) "Comanche" is saddled, bridled, draped in mourning and led by a mounted trooper of Company I, will be paraded with the Regiment. This is a fitting tribute to the gallant steed that alone survived the massacre of men and animals in the battle at which the brave Custer fell.

Chicago, May 1st.—Interviews with prominent Communists here elicit a statement that the out-break, which they anticipate will take place against capital, will occur first in San Francisco, and then radiate. The movement is said to be strongest there, and in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts it has the next strongest supporters. St. Louis, May 1st.—The Socialists are arming here under a recognized head, claiming that they only intend to protect their meetings from being broken up by the police. The party is 6000 to 8000 strong here.

## CHINAMEN FOR PERU.

(Alta California.)

A contemporary opposes the emigration of coolies to Peru. It appears to us that the people of the United States have enough to do in guarding the interests of their own people without setting up as guardians of the subjects of the Emperor of China, who may wish to go Peru to better their fortunes. The writer appears to think that the Chinese are ignorant of what awaits them in Peru. Now the Chinese are not an ignorant people. They are as well informed, generally, and probably better than are the Peruvians. Many of their countrymen have returned from Peru, and have recently been informed their countrymen

as to what treatment they may expect there. If, being posted, they still desire to go to Peru, what business of Americans is it? Peru has sent an agent to assure the Chinese Government of good usage to the emigrants. If the many Chinamen now here, or in China, desire to emigrate to Peru for the improvement of their fortunes, or even to marry, it is difficult to see why Americans should oppose the immigration.

## PERU AND THE CHINESE.

In reference to the published statements respecting the transportation of Chinese laborers to Peru, the facts are that Captain Walker and Koppmanschap & Co. have entered into a contract with George Elser, Russian Consul for Peru, and T. P. Gallagher, to furnish any number of Chinese laborers, up to five thousand, to work on plantations in Peru, under special contracts already entered into. Each Chinaman receives \$14 a month, with a sufficient approved quantity of food for his daily subsistence, and two suits of clothes a year. His passage is paid to Peru, and the amount by small installments deducted quarterly from his wages. He is not to be subject to either Spanish or negro rule in the shape of foreman. His treatment is to be the same as a citizen of the Republic, and he has the liberty to appeal to the courts for the redress of grievances. The violation of any of these terms works an annulment of the contract. Peru has always been a favorite place to emigrate to by the Chinese since 1854. It is estimated that there are 60,000 of them now in the Republic. They are well treated and thrive. Inter-marriages between the Chinese and native women are frequent occurrences, and many of the Chinamen have made Peru their permanent home. Four hundred of those who arrived on the City of Tokio go to Peru. —Alta.

## AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

Alexandria, April 25th.—Captain Burton, the celebrated African traveller, commanding the Khedive's expedition to survey mines in the land of Midian, has returned, bringing twenty-five tons of specimens ore, comprising gold, silver, copper, tin and lead. Captain Burton found three sulphur centres, three turquoise mines, and extensive deposits of gypsum, saltpetre and rock salt. He goes to England to arrange for working the mines for the Khedive.

Paris, April 26th.—The Abbé Delabre, who has been commissioned by the Government to cross Africa from Zanzibar to the Atlantic Ocean, embarked at Marseilles on the 23d inst. He expects to be gone three years. Nine missionaries from Algiers accompany him to Zanzibar, to establish Catholic missions at Lake Victoria and Tanganyika.

We hear that the Prince of Wales, when he was in Paris, went to a fancy dress machine (the latest social folly), as Robinson Crusoe, in his dress of skins, and surmounted by the traditional umbrella. This created a great sensation. It may interest you to know what some of the ladies wore on that occasion. One of them appeared in a dress of gold cloth embroidered with daisies made of pearls, and round the top of her corsage was a ruff in gold lace. Another appeared as "Diana," in black satin, with silver stars scattered on it, and a cap in crimson silk over it; in her hair were twisted strings of red pearls, and on her

certainly indicates luxury enough for a republican society, and there is no doubt that Paris is even more than usually festive just now. But London is not a whit soberer. Fancy all the noblemen in this city at a ball given by a leading actress, in a theatre which is hired for her, and none of them going home until five in the morning! And that on Ash Wednesday.

## Quotations.

Hongkong, May 1, 1878.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$597½ a 600 credit.  
" Old Patna, cash, None credit.  
" New Benares, cash, 570 a 572½ credit.  
" Old Benares, cash, None credit.  
" New Malwa, cash, 790 credit, 795  
" Allowance Teels, 12 a 24  
" Old Malwa, cash, credit.  
" Allowance Teels, credit.

CAMPOR, ... .. 16.75 a 17.00  
QUICKSILVER, ... .. 60.00 a 60.80  
SALTPETRE, ... .. 6.25 a 6.80

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... .. 3/10½  
" 30 days' sight, ... .. 3/10½  
" 6 months' sight, ... .. 3/11½  
Credit, ... .. 3/11½  
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... .. 3/11½  
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... .. 248½  
Calcutta, ... .. 7½  
Shanghai, demand, ... .. 7½  
" 30 days' sight, ... .. 10½  
Bar Silver, 17, avo. B., ... .. 8½  
Sycee, ... .. 1 p. 6 p.  
Mexican, ... .. 26.  
Gold Loan, ... .. 5.07  
English Sovereigns, ... .. 5.07  
Australian Sovereigns, ... .. 5.07  
Discount, ... .. 7 to 8 %

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 66 p. prem.  
Union Ins. Society, of Canton, \$1,800  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,800  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$270  
Yankee Ins. Assoc., \$14.00  
North China Ins. Co., \$14.00  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$700  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$182  
E.K. & W. Dock Co., 10 % prem.  
E.K. & M. S. Dock Co., \$6 dis.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, \$1.21  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$76  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$65  
China Sugar Refining Co., 13 % prem.  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$104.  
Do, of 1877, \$102 10/.

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co's Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, May 1, 1878.  
Barometer—9 A.M. ... .. 29.822  
Do, 1 P.M. ... .. 30.018  
Do, 4 P.M. ... ..  
Thermometer—9 A.M. ... .. 80  
Do, 1 P.M. ... .. 78  
Do, 4 P.M. ... ..  
Do, (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... .. 78  
Do, 1 P.M. ... ..  
Do, 4 P.M. ... ..  
Do, Maximum ... .. 81  
Do, Minimum over night ... .. 80



MR. BRASSEY'S YACHT  
"SUNBEAM"  
IN CHINESE WATERS.

CANTON AND MACAO.

(Continued.)

Friday, March 2nd.—Before we had finished breakfast the other gentlemen strolled in from their various quarters, and the "drivers" and guides arrived from the "Vice-Consul's." A long morning's work had been mapped out for us—thirteen sight before luncheon, then a visit to the French Consulate, followed by eight more objects of interest to be seen before we finally crossed the Pearl River to visit the "Horse Temple." Quitting the pretty cool "sunbeam" for another bridge, we passed through "trucks" quite as dirty as those of yesterday, until the heart of the city had been reached. We went first to the wedding-chair shop, where they keep sedan-chairs, of four qualities, for hire whenever a wedding occurs. Even the commonest are made gorgeous by silver gliding and lacquer; while the best are really marvels of decorative art, completely covered with the "bute" lustrous feathers of a kind of kingfisher. In shape they are like a square pagoda, and round each tier are groups of figures. The dresses are also made of expensive feathers, but then they last for generations. There are no windows to these "strange conveyances," in which the bride is carried to the future home, closely shut up, with incense burning in front of her. Recently there have been two sad accidents. In one case the journey was long; there was no outlet for the smoke of the incense, and when they arrived and opened the chair, the bride was found dead from suffocation. The other accident occurred through the chair catching fire while it was passing through some narrow street under an archway. The bearers became frightened, put down their burden, and ran away, leaving the poor bride locked up inside to be burnt to death.

From the chair shop we went to the embroiderers, to see them at work. Their productions are exquisite, and it is a pity that better specimens are not seen in England. The process of lacquer making, too, is very interesting. We had, however, to go from house to house to witness it, as only one portion of the process is carried on at each—from the gradual coating of the rough wood with three coatings of varnish, until it is finally ornamented with delicate designs, and polished ready for sale. In appearance, color, and length of wear there is a vast difference.

The next thing to see was the weaving of silk, which is done in the most primitive manner. One man throws the shuttle, while another forms the pattern by jumping on the top of the loom and raising a certain number of threads, in order to allow the shuttle to pass beneath them.

Then came a visit to the Temple of Longevity, a large Buddhist temple, with a monastic establishment of about ninety priests attached to it. It contains three shrines with large figures, but nothing specially interesting. There is a large pond in the midst of the garden, covered with duckweed, and full of beautiful gold and silver fish of many kinds. The Chinese certainly excel in producing gold and silver, and red silk, and are very good at household, and are of all colours, some being striped and spotted, and boasting many numbers of tails from one to five.

Outside the temple stands the Jade Stone Market, where incredible quantities of this valuable stone change hands before ten o'clock every morning, both in its rough and its polished state. The stalls are the simplest wooden stands, and the appearance of the vendors is poor in the extreme. The contents of the stalls, however, are worth from 5000 to 1,000,000 (not dollars), and there are hundreds of these stalls, besides an entire jade-stone street which we afterwards visited. We saw several of the shops, and asked the prices; as we wished to take home a small specimen; but they had no good carved cups, which were what we wanted, and for what they had asked an enormous price. Jade-stone is a material very difficult to work, and in many cases the result attained is not worth the labour expended upon it. It is more *de force* than a work of art. For a good stone green specimen (it ought to be), they ask from 2,000 to 3,000 dollars; for a necklace of beads, 5,000 dollars; a set of mandarin's buttons, one large and one small, 50 to 150 dollars.

After looking in at the goldbeaters at work, we next made our way to the Temple of the Five Genii who are supposed to have founded the city of Canton. Being a Tartar temple, all the gods have a totally different cast of features, and are represented as Tartars with long beards. It is much frequented by women of all classes, and up and down the numerous flights of steps leading from one shrine to another, poor little women tottered and tumbled on their crippled feet, holding on to one another or leaning on a stick. This temple is interesting as having been the headquarters of the allied forces during their occupation of Canton from 1859 to 1861. The great bell in front of the principal shrine has been broken by a shot.

We then went to see the Flower Pagoda, built in 512, but now deprived of many of its decorations. The Brilliant Pagoda, too, so called from having once been covered with snow-white porcelain, is now only tall brick-pointed tower nine stories high.

By this time we felt hungry, and began to wend our way towards the *gymam*. On the outskirts may be seen prisoners in chains, or wearing the *capote*, imprisoned in a cage, or else suffering one of the numerous tortures inflicted in this country. I did not go to see any of these horrors, neither did I visit the execution ground; but some of the party did, and described it as a most horrible sight. Skulls were lying about in all directions, one of which had been quite recently severed from its trunk, the ground being still moist and red.

Whilst luncheon was being prepared we were taken over many of the rooms and through several of the enclosures within the fortified gates. The meal was excellently served by Chinese servants in a charmingly picturesque Tartar room, and after it we wandered about the park, looked at the deer, and admired the Magaki bantams. Then it was time to start on a fresh sight-seeing expedition, armed with fresh directions. We set out first to the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha, where there is a large, fat, reclining figure, there to the Temple of Horrors—most rightly named, for in a suite of rooms built round three sides of a large yard are represented all the tortures of the Buddhist hell, such as boiling in oil, sawing in pieces, and other horrible devices. The yard itself is crowded

with fortune-tellers, charm-sellers, deputy prayer-sayers, beggars, and all sorts of natural horrors, exhibiting various deformities. Altogether this is a most unpleasant place, but still it is one of the characteristic sights of Canton.

We saw the hotel to-day for the first time. It certainly looks very hopeless. We were anxious to get in there if possible, as we were such a large party, but everybody assured us it was quite out of the question. The absence of a decent hotel renders Canton an inconvenient place to visit. The European inhabitants are so very kind, however, that you are sure to find somebody who knows somebody else who will hospitably take you in.

From the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha we went up the height to breathe a little fresh air, and to see the five-story pagoda at the spot where the allied forces had encamped, the Chinese groves in the White Cloud Mountain beyond, and to gain a general view of the densely-crowded city beneath. It is all too flat, however, to picture. The three *yamuns* at our feet, with their quaint towers, grand old trees, flags, and the broad Pearl River on the other side of the city, are the only elements of positive beauty in the landscape.

We soon descended the heights again, and passing the Cantonese Viceroy's *yamun*, paid our promised visit to the French Consul. His residence is, if possible, more quaint and beautiful than that of the English representative. The trees are finer, especially one grand avenue leading from the outer gates to the private apartments. We were most kindly received, and shown a wonderful collection of embroideries and china. It was a delightful visit, but we could not remain so long as we wished, for we had to see the water clock. The tower in which it stands is approached by a flight of steps, and was built between the years A.D. 824 and 907; but it has been repaired, destroyed, and repaired again, several times, having suffered in the bombardment of the town by the allied fleets in 1857.

In the next street, Treasury Street (said to be the finest in Canton), you can buy burning-sticks measured to mark the time. They are extremely cheap, but perfectly accurate, and there seems little doubt that they have been used by the Chinese for thousands of years before the Christian era. Here, too, were the large spectacles so much worn, and opium pipes, with all the paraphernalia for cleaning and smoking them; water pipes in pretty little shagreen cases, and many other curious articles in common use, of which we purchased specimens.

In the Feather Street are innumerable shops containing nothing but feathers of all kinds for mandarins, actors, and ordinary mortals; but the great ambition of every Chinaman is to have a feather from the Emperor. They are called "peacock's feathers," one-eyed, two-eyed, or three-eyed; but, in reality, many are pheasant's feathers. Some of these are from six to eight feet in length, beautifully marked. I bought two pairs over seven feet long. They are rather rare, as each bird has only two long feathers, and these are in perfection for but one month in the year. In this part of the town stands a Chinese restaurant where only cats and dogs' flesh is served.

We passed through innumerable streets, and saw many of the old factories, now only occupied by a large and comfortable house. We were to have embarked in the Consul's boat to visit the Temple of Huanan across the river, but it was getting late, and every one felt tired; so we went back through more crowded streets to rest awhile, before dressing to go out to dinner at eight o'clock. The dinner was quite English in its style, and the table looked bright with tea roses, heliotrope, and mignonette. The tables had been charmingly decorated by the Chinese servants, and even the menu had been arranged by them. They seem to save their employer all trouble, even that of thinking, provided the services of really good cooks can be secured. We have had one for only a few days, and he does everything for Tom and me. He appears to know exactly what we want to do or to wear, and to foresee all our requirements.

But to return to this famous repeat. It began with mandarin bird's-nest soup, with plover's eggs floating about it. This is a most delicious and dainty dish, and is invariably given to strangers on their first arrival. I had no idea how expensive the nests were—54 dollars a piece, weighing something under a pound, and it takes two or three ounces to make enough soup for ten people. We had a very pleasant evening, talking over our experiences, and exchanging news as to our mutual friends. Saturday, March 3rd.—After our long day yesterday, I did not feel capable of according to our guide's proposition of being ready to bathe at six for further exploration before breakfast; besides, I wanted to see Tom off by the nine o'clock boat to Hongkong, whither he is obliged to return in order to keep various engagements. The rest of our party have been persuaded to stay and see a little more of Canton, and to go with some friends to a picnic in the White Cloud Mountains. A man brought home to-day some carved tortoise-shell brushes Tom has given me, with my name carved on them in Chinese. It was no good writing it down for the engraver's guidance, and after hearing it several times he wrote down two characters; but, as the 'i' is always a great difficulty with the Chinese, I much doubt whether the name is really spelt rightly.

It was a most lovely day, and after some little delay we started about eleven o'clock, a party of seventeen in chairs. There were five ladies and twelve gentlemen—a most unusual proportion for Canton. A few weeks ago they wanted to get up a fancy ball, but there were only five available ladies to be found in the city. At present one or two more are staying here on a visit, and it is hoped that another ball may be arranged during this week, which may boast of at least ten ladies. We made quite a procession, with all the servants, bearers, &c., and excited much commotion in the narrow streets, where everybody had to make room and squeeze up to the side as best they could. Men ran before to clear the way for us, abating, yet we were more than an hour going right across the city. On our way we passed through the egg market, saw the pork-fat market, and the poultry and fowls' shops.

In the bird market I saw numbers of little birds for sale; for the Chinese are very fond of pets, and often take their birds out in a cage with them when they go for a walk, just as we should be accompanied by a dog. They manage to tame them thoroughly, and when they meet a friend they will put the cage down, let the bird out, and give him something to eat while they

pay their chat. I saw this done several times. One road must lead us through part of the butcher's quarter, where rats were hung up by their tails, and what looked very like skinned cats and dogs dangled beside them. Whole ovens full of these animals were exposed for sale alive. Some travellers deny that the Chinese eat cats and dogs and rats, but there can be no question that they do so, though they may be the food only of the lower classes. Nor do "puppy dogs" appear on the tables of the rich, except on one particular day in the year, when to eat them is supposed to bring good luck. We passed a restaurant where I was shown the bill of fare in Chinese, of which this is a translation:—

BILL OF FARE FOR THE DAY.  
One tail of black dog's flesh—eight cash.  
One tail weight of black dog's fat—three hundred cash of silver.  
One large basin of black cat's flesh—one hundred cash.  
One small basin of black cat's flesh—fifty cash.  
One large bottle of common wine—thirty-cash.  
One small bottle of common wine—sixteen cash.  
One large bottle of dark rice wine—sixty-eight cash.  
One small basin of cat's flesh—thirty-four cash.  
One large bottle of plum wine—sixty-eight cash.  
One small bottle of plum wine—thirty-four cash.  
One large basin of dog's flesh—sixty-eight cash.  
One small bottle of pear wine—thirty-four cash.  
One large bottle of Tientsin wine—ninety-six cash.  
One small bottle of Tientsin wine—forty-eight cash.  
One basin of congee—three cash.  
One small plate of pickles—three cash.  
One small saucer of ketchup or vinegar—three cash.  
One pair of black cat's eyes—three hundred cash of silver.

At last the city gates were reached, and we once more found ourselves outside the walls, and able to breathe again. Here a halt was made, and several of the party got out of their chairs and walked, and we were able to chat whilst we went. Our way by a narrow path through nursery gardens and graveyards. In fact the whole of the White Cloud Mountain is one vast cemetery—it is the Chinese Holy of Holies, whither their bodies are sent, not only from all parts of China, but from all parts of the world.

Frequently a shipload of 1,500 or 1,600 bodies arrives in one day. The Steamboat Company charges 40 dollars for the passage of a really live Chinaman, as against 180 dollars for the carriage of a dead celestial. The friends of the deceased often keep the bodies in coffins above ground for several years, until the priests announce that they have discovered a lucky day and a lucky spot for the interment. This does not generally happen until he—the priest—finds he can extract no more money by divination, and that no more funeral feasts will be given by the friends. We passed through what they call the city of the dead, where thousands of coffins waiting for interment were lying above ground. The coffins are large and massive, but very plain, resembling the hollowed-out trunk of a tree. The greatest compliment a Chinese can pay his older relatives is to make them a present of four handsome longevity boards for their coffins. Outside the city of the dead were the usual adjuncts of a large burying-place: coffin-makers and stone-carriers, all living in dirty little cottages, surrounded by pigs, and crying children.

Leaving the cemetery and cottages behind, a too short drive brought us to a lovely valley, where we were to lunch at the temple of San Chueh, in one of its fairest gorges. The meal was spread in a large hall in a most luxurious manner, and as the wind changed almost immediately, and it came on to rain, we felt ourselves fortunate indeed in having reached shelter. We had plenty of wraps, and the bearers ran up the hill again very quickly, so that we suffered no discomfort.

By the time the city walls were reached the rain had ceased, and a glorious red sunset glowed over the sea, shining through the holes in the mist, and lighting up all the vermilion boards and gold characters with which the houses and shops are decorated. The shadowy streets were now full of incense or rather shop-stick smoke, for every house and every shop has a large altar inside, and a small one without, before which joss-sticks are burnt more or less all day long.

The streets seemed more crowded even than usual. Each of our bearers struck out a line of his own, and it was not until we reached Shamone that we all met again. Some of the ladies had been rather frightened at finding themselves alone in the dark, crowded city. We were only just in time to dress and go to dinner, after which we examined an interesting collection, chiefly of coins, in process of formation for the French Exhibition. They are carefully arranged, and will be most valuable and interesting when complete. The knife-and-fork coins are particularly curious and rare, some of them being worth as much as 5,000 dollars each, as ornaments. All the coins have holes in the centre for convenience of carriage.

Sunday, March 4th.—There is a fine cathedral at Shamone, in which the services are beautifully performed. A lady kindly lent us her home-boat, and after service we rowed across to Wai-tai, to see the gardens of Canton. They are laid out on an island a very short way up the river. The gardens are very wonderful, and contain plants out of all sorts of shapes, such as men, birds, beasts, fishes, boats, houses, furniture, &c. Some are full-sized, others only in miniature. But almost all must have required considerable time and patience to reach their present growth, for their ages vary from 10 to 150 years. There are other plants not so elaborately trained, but the effect of the whole is rather too formal to be pretty. I managed to bring home some euphorbia, cut into the form of junks, and some banyan trees, one 100 and one 50 years old. I believe they are the first that have ever reached England alive and have flourished. Not far from Wai-tai are the duck-hatching establishments, and still further up the river are the duck stupas, where the crowds of ducks are reared. They are sent out every morning to get their own living and return at night. Until they learn to obey their keeper's call quickly the last duck is always whipped. I am told it is most ridiculous to see the little of the last half-dozen birds of a flock of some thousands of ducks. I was most anxious to see them, but it is not the right time of year now. The young ducks are only just beginning to hatch, and the old ones are not numerous, and are usually laying.

There was no time to go and see the temple of Huanan, for we were more anxious to avail ourselves of a chance of visiting some interesting places in the Chinese city. We went through a street, containing a number of *dukka* shops, in which the

name of Kwoborn, or fruit-market, is applied. In this market, which is of great extent, there is for sale at all seasons of the year an almost countless variety of fruit.

A silk-worm establishment was pointed out to us in the distance, but we did not go over it, as we had seen many before, and it is not the best season of the year. The silk-worms are most carefully tended, the people who look after them being obliged to change their clothes before entering the rooms where they are kept, and to perform all sorts of superstitious ceremonies at every stage of the insect's growth. No one at all ill or deformed is allowed to approach a building where they are kept. The worms are supposed to be very nervous, and are guarded from everything that can possibly frighten them, as well as from all changes of temperature or disturbance of the atmosphere. Thunder and lightning they are supposed specially to dread, and great pains are taken to shelter them by artificial means, and keep them from all knowledge of the storm.

The next place we visited was a bird's-nest-soup-shop street, where we went into one of the best and most extensive establishments. There were three or four well-dressed assistants behind the counter, all busily occupied in sorting and packing birds' nests. Some of the best were as white as snow, and were worth two dollars each, while a light brown one was worth only one dollar, and the black dirty ones, full of feathers and moss, could be purchased at the rate of a quarter-dollar.

When we got back to Shamone there was time for a stroll along the Bund. It is very pleasant, for the river runs close under the parapet, and its surface is always covered with junks, sampans, and boats and ships, going swiftly up or down with the strong tide. The walk is shaded with trees, and seats stand at intervals all along it.

An agreeable saunter was followed by a quiet, pleasant little dinner, and though we have been here only a few days we feel quite sorry that this is to be our last night in Canton, so kind has everybody been to us.

Monday, March 5th.—I was awake and writing from half-past four this morning, but before I got up, a woman who comes here every day to work brought me some small ordinary shoes which I had purchased as curiosities, and took the opportunity of showing me her feet. It really made me shudder to look at them, so deformed and cramped up were they, and, as far as I could make out, she must have suffered greatly in the process of reducing them to their present diminutive size. She took off her own shoes and tottered about the room in those she had brought, and then asked me to show her one of mine. Having most minutely examined it, she observed, with a melancholy shake of the head, "Mistay foot much more good, do much walky, walky; mine much bad, no good for walky."

Having said farewell to our kind hostess, we went off in the house-boat to the steamer. There was a great crowd on the lower deck—at least 900 Chinamen—to struggle through in order to reach the European quarters. We found other friends on board, who had come to see us off.

A few minutes before nine o'clock the bell rang for the departure of the steamer, and we steamed ahead, among such a crowd of sampans and junks that it was more like moving through a town than along a river. No accident, however, occurred, though one junk and one sampan had the very narrow escape.

The voyage down took much longer than our voyage up, on account of the tide being against us, and in consequence we did not reach Hongkong until 5.30 p.m., when the gig with the children was soon alongside. We got off as soon as we could, for we expected some friends to afternoon tea on board the yacht. There was just time to disembark the first visitors arrived, and by half-past six at least two hundred had come. At one time quite a flotilla of boats lay around us, looking very pretty with all their flags flying. I think the people enjoyed it very much as something new, and we only wanted a hand to enliven the proceedings.

Tuesday, March 6th.—The little girls and I went ashore at 7.30, to collect all our purchases with the help of a friend. We glanced at the museum too, which contains some curious specimens of Chinese and Japanese arms and armour, and the various productions of the two countries, besides many strange things from the Philippine and other islands. I was specially interested in the corals and shells. There were splendid coral shells from Manila, and a magnificent group of Venus flower-shells, dredged from some enormous depth near Manila. There were also good specimens of reptiles of all sorts, and of the carved birds' heads for which Canton is famous. They look very like amber, and are quite as transparent, being caused to a great depth. I believe the bird is a kind of toucan or hornbill, but the people here call it a crane.

It was now time to say good-bye to Hongkong and to our kind friends, for we had to go on board the "White Cloud," which starts for Macao at two o'clock precisely, and our passages had been taken in fixed. Tom could not go with us, as he had fixed to-night for the dinner at which the Chinese gentlemen proposed to entertain him, but he came to see us off. We went out of the harbour by a different way, and passed along a different side of the island of Hongkong, but the scenery was not particularly interesting. Off Obooling a heavy ground-well, called "Pon ohong," made us roll about most unpleasantly. In bad weather, or with a top-heavy ship, this passage could not be attempted. Sometimes there are very heavy fog, and always strong currents, so that the short voyage of forty-two miles is not absolutely free from danger.

The town of Macao is situated on a peninsula at the end of the island of the same name. It was the first foreign settlement in China belonging to the Portuguese, and was once a fine, handsome town, with splendid buildings. Unfortunately Macao lies in the track of the typhoons, which at times sweep over it with a resistless force, shattering and smashing everything in their career. These constantly recurring storms, and the establishment of other ports, have resulted in driving many people away from the place, and the abolition of the coolie trade has also tended to diminish the number of traders. Now the town has a desolate, deserted appearance, and the principal revenue of the government is derived from the numerous gambling houses.

We landed at the pier soon after five o'clock, and were carried across the peninsula through the town to the Ferry on the other side. Here we found a large un-

occupied mansion situated in a garden overlooking the sea, and, having delivered our Chinese letters, were received, with the greatest civility and attention, by the governor and the servants, who had been left in charge of our friends' houses. The rooms upstairs, to which we were at once shown, were lofty and spacious, opening into a big verandah. Each room had a mosquito room inside it, made of wire gauze, and wood, like a gigantic nest-net, and capable of containing, besides a large double bed, a chair and a table, so that its occupant in a position to read and write in peace, even after dark. This was the first time we had seen one of these contrivances. By the direction of the commander the house chairs were prepared, and coolies were provided to take us for an expedition round the town, while our things were being unpacked, and the necessary arrangements made for our comfort. Macao is a thoroughly Portuguese-looking town, the houses being painted blue, green, red, yellow, and all sorts of colours. It is well guarded, and one meets soldiers in every direction. We passed the fort, and went up to the lighthouse, which commands a fine view over land and sea; returning home by a different way through the town again, which we entered just as the cathedral bell and the bells of all the churches were peeling the Ave Maria. On our return we found a fire lighted, and everything illuminated, and by half-past eight we had a capital impromptu dinner served. Chinese (Tommy) who waited on us, had decorated the table most tastefully with flowers. Macao is a favourite resort for the European residents of Hongkong, who are addicted to gambling. The gentlemen of our party went to observe the proceedings, but to-night there were only a few natives playing at fan-tan—a game which, though a great favourite with the natives, appears very stupid to a European. The croupier takes a handful of copper cash and throws it upon the table; he then with chop-sticks counts the coins by four, the betting being upon the possible number of the remainder. It takes a long time to count a big handful, and you have only one, two, three, or four to back—no colours or combinations, as at roulette-*noir*, or *brante-et-garante*.

At Macao the sleep-disturbing watchmen, unlike those of Canton, come round every hour and beat two sharp taps on a drum at intervals of half a minute, compelling you to listen against your will, until the sound dies away in the distance for a brief interval.

Wednesday, March 7th.—We started soon after ten o'clock on another exploring expedition, going first in chairs through the town, and across the peninsula to where we left the steamer yesterday. Here we embarked—chairs, bearers, and all, in a junk, evidently cleaned up for the occasion, for it was in beautiful order, and mats were spread under an awning upon deck. All along beneath the deck was a cabin, between two and three feet high, which contained the sleeping and sitting quarters of the family. There was also a dear little baby, two months old, which seemed to take very quietly, while its mother assisted its grandfather to row. We soon reached the island of Chock-Sing-Tong, and disembarked at a small pier near a village, which looked more like a hamlet than a place of any importance, or cottages. The children and I rode in chairs, while the gentlemen walked, first over a plain covered with scrubby palms, then through miles of well-cultivated plots of vegetable ground, till we reached a temple, built at the entrance to the valley for which we were bound. Thence the path wound beside the stream flowing from the mountains above, and the vegetation became extremely luxuriant and beautiful. Presently we came to a spot where a stone bridge crossed the torrent, with a temple on one side and a joss-house on the other. It was apparently a particularly holy place, for our men had all brought quantities of joss-sticks and sacred paper with them to burn. There was a sort of eating-house close by, where they remained whilst we climbed higher up to get a view. The path was well made, and evidently much used, judging from the large number of natural temples we found adapted and decorated among the rocks. As usual, our descent was a comparatively quick affair, and we soon found ourselves on board the junk on our way back to Macao, beating across the harbour.

Just before the yacht made her appearance, causing great excitement in the minds of the natives. The gig was soon lowered, and came as close as she could. There was not water enough for her to come within four miles of the shore, but we went out to meet her companion, Tom, who was one of them. He looked so ill and miserable that I felt quite alarmed for a few minutes, till the doctor comforted me by assurances that it was only the effect of the Chinese dinner last night—an explanation I had no difficulty in accepting as the correct one after perusing the bill of fare. In their desire to do him honour, and to give him pleasure, his hosts had provided the rarest delicacies, and of course he felt obliged to taste them all. Some of the dishes were excellent, but many of them were rather trying to a European digestion, especially the fungus and lobster. One sort had been grown on ice in the Antarctic Sea, the whale's blubber came from the Arctic Ocean, and the birds' nests were of a quality to be found only in one particular cave in one particular island. To drink, they had champagne in English glasses, and a rack of Chinese chopsticks, though spoons were allowed for the soup. After dinner there were some good speeches, the chief host expressing his deep regret that their hosts and customers did not permit them to invite me, as they were particularly anxious to do so, and had only abandoned the idea of doing so after considerable discussion. I append the bill of fare:—

March 6, 1877.  
BILL OF FARE.  
4 courses of small bowls, one to each guest, viz.:—  
Bird's-nest Soup.  
Pigeon's Eggs.  
Loe Fungus (said to grow in ice).  
Shark's Fin (chopped).  
8 large bowls, viz.:—  
Braised Shark's Fin.  
Fine Shell Fish.  
Mandarin Bird's Nest.  
Canton Fish Maw.  
Fish Brain.  
Meat Balls with Rock Fungus.  
Pigeons stewed with Wan Shen (strengthening herb).  
Stewed Mushroom.  
6 dishes, viz.:—  
Stewed Ham.  
Braised Mutton.  
Fowl.  
Roast Smoking Pig.  
1 large dish, viz.:—  
Braised Pork Fowl.

8 small bowls, viz.:—  
Stewed Pig's Palate.  
Minced Quail.  
Stewed Fungus (another description).  
Shiners of the White Fish.  
Rolled Roast Fowl.  
Stewed Duck's Paw.  
Four steamed small bowls.  
We went all round the town, and then to see the ruins of the cathedral, and the traces of the destruction caused by the typhoon in 1874. Next we paid a visit to the garden of Camoens, where he wrote his poems in exile. The garden belongs to a most courteous old Portuguese, with whom I was managed, by the aid of a mixture of Spanish and French, to hold a conversation. The place where Camoens' monument is erected commands, however, an extensive prospect, but we had already seen it, and as Tom was anxious to get clear of the island before dark, we were obliged to hasten away.

On reaching the yacht, after some delay in embarking, we slipped our anchor as quickly as possible, and soon found ourselves in a nasty rolling sea, which sent me to bed at once. Poor Tom, though he felt so ill that he could hardly hold his head up, was, however, obliged to remain on deck watching until nearly daylight, for rocks and islands abound in these seas, and no one on board could undertake the pilotage except himself. Thursday, March 8th.—We went on deck at half-past six o'clock, there was nothing to be seen but a leaden sky, a soft grey rolling sea, and two fishing junks in the far distance, nor did the weather improve all day.

Friday, March 9th.—Everybody began to settle down to the usual sea occupation. There was a general half-cutting all round, one of the sailors being a capital barber, and there is never time to attend to this matter when ashore. The wind was high and baffling all day. At night the Great Bear and the Southern Cross shone out with rivaling brilliancy. On either hand an old friend and a new.

Saturday, March 10th.—A fine day with a light breeze. Passed the island of Hainan, belonging to China, situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Tonquin, which, though very barren-looking, supports a population of 150,000.

Repeated the curiosities and purchases from Canton and Hongkong, and made up our accounts. About noon we passed a tall bamboo sticking straight up out of the water, and wondered if it were the topmast of some unfortunate junk sunk on the Parandilla Shoal. There were many flying-fish about, and the sunset was lovely.

Sunday, March 11th.—We feel that we are going south rapidly, for the heat increases day by day. The services were held on deck at eleven and four.

About five o'clock I heard cries of "A turtle on the starboard bow." A wreck on the starboard bow. I rubbed out to see what it was, and the men climbed into the rigging to obtain a better view of the object. It proved to be a large piece of wood, partially submerged, apparently about twenty or thirty feet long. The exposed part was covered with barnacles and seaweed, and there was a large iron ring attached to one end. We were sailing too fast to stop, so I should have liked to have sent a boat to examine this "wreck of the sea monster" closely. These walls and straws always set me thinking and wondering, and speculating as to what they were originally, whence they came, and all about them, till Tom declares I weave a complete legend for every bit of wood we meet floating about.

Tuesday, March 12th.—About 2.30 a.m. the main peak halyards were carried away. Soon after we gybed, and for two or three hours knotted about in the most unpleasant manner. At daybreak we made the island of Pulo Sapato, or Shoe Island, situated on the coast of Cochinchina, looking snowy white in the early morning light. The day was certainly warm, though we were gliding on steadily, and pleasantly before the north-east monsoon. Wednesday, March 13th.—The monsoon sends us along at the rate of from six or seven knots an hour, without the slightest trouble or inconvenience. There is an unexpected current, though, which sets us about twenty-five miles east to the westward, notwithstanding the fact that the "southerly current" is marked on the chart.

March 16th.—There was general whistling going on all over the ship, in preparation for the post to-morrow, as we hope to make Singapore to-night, or very early in the morning. About noon Pulo Arc was seen on our starboard bow. In the afternoon, being so near the Straits, the funnel was raised and steam got up. At midnight we made the Hombugh Light, and shortly afterwards passed a large steamer steering north. It was a glorious night, though very hot below, and a spent most of it on deck with Tom, observing the land as we slowly steamed ahead half speed.

\* Luis de Camoens, a celebrated Portuguese poet, born about 1520, fought against the Moors, and in India, but was often imprisoned, and frequently banished or imprisoned. During his exile in Macao he wrote his great poem, the *Lusid*, in which he celebrates the principal events in Portuguese history.

AN EXCITED TEUTON.—A fleshy German only reached the boat the other day by lively running. His speed was augmented by the kindness of the idlers on the wharf, who encouraged him with such shouts as "Go it, fatty!" "Let out another link, old boy!" "Hurry up; you're late!" "Just see him fly!" &c. The boat had only got two or three feet from the wharf when he made a jump, and landed on board all right. Taking his handkerchief from his pocket, he mopped the perspiration from his face, drew a long breath, and then, happening to glance backward at the landing, from which the steamer was then about 300 yards distant, he ejaculated, in the tone of one who had escaped a deadly peril, "Heimlich, what a jump I did make!"—*American Paper*.

"BRASSERIE, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Barclay, for the above-named Pills, for which I have received, from which I have derived extraordinary relief for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but with only a temporary benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALEXANDER. To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.—1869/70."

8 small bowls, viz.:—  
Stewed Pig's Palate.  
Minced Quail.  
Stewed Fungus (another description).  
Shiners of the White Fish.  
Rolled Roast Fowl.  
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*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.*

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

Vessel's Name.	Country.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Albany	3	F. Ashton	Brit.	str.	366	May 30	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Tamam, &c.
Alverton	7	Darnell	Brit.	str.	1086	May 31	Meyer & Co.	K'loon Dock
America	3	Darnell	Brit.	str.	563	May 31	Birley & Co.	For Sale
Argentina	8	Rarnett	Brit.	str.	915	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	For Sale
Atlanta	2	Petersen	Ger.	str.	782	May 30	Siemssen & Co.	K'loon Dock
Bombay	2	Roddell	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Achong	Laid up
Brisbane	5	Williams	Brit.	str.	1700	May 11	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	K'loon Dock
Caldera	2	Williams	Brit.	str.	1303	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Laid up
Camoes	2	Langer	Ger.	str.	947	May 31	Kwok Achong	Saloon
Cassandra	4	Ackermann	Ger.	str.	648	June 1	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Shanghai
China	4	Tanner	Amer.	str.	6079	June 15	Siemssen & Co.	Ynam & S. P. de
City of Peking	4	Tanner	Amer.	str.	6079	June 15	P. M. S. S. Co.	Ynam & S. P. de
City of Tokio	5	Maury	Amer.	str.	6079	June 15	P. M. S. S. Co.	Coast Ports
Douglas	5	Pittman	Brit.	str.	1087	May 26	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Foochow
Egeria	4	Johannsen	Ger.	str.	900	May 23	K'wok Wing Shun	Saporo and Penang
Egla	4	Miller	Brit.	str.	117	May 26	R.K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Tug Flying
Fama	6	Stapani	Brit.	str.	153	May 26	Bu Bat	Sande Sili
Fatchoy	8	Holland	Brit.	str.	700	May 18	G. Sun Hin & Co.	K'loon Dock
Fernatow	8	Mackie	Brit.	str.	597	April 16	Gee Chong Hong	at daylight
Fitzpatrick	2	Humphries	Brit.	str.	1136	May 31	Siemssen & Co.	Foochow
Hasperia	2	Paulsen	Brit.	str.	1201	May 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama
Historian	4	Wallace	Brit.	str.	1209	May 18	Kwok Achong	Mails
Kienchow	2	Green	Brit.	str.	1209	May 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	4th inst.
Malacca	4	Smith	Brit.	str.	1060	May 30	Siemssen & Co.	To-day
Marina	3	Brooker	Brit.	str.	1119	May 30	P. & O. S. N. Co.	4th inst.
Orissa	2	Brooker	Brit.	str.	1014	May 30	Soey Shing	To-day
Parnes	2	Sargent	Brit.	str.	1652	May 29	Butterfield & Swire	3rd inst.
Petrolus	4	White	Brit.	str.	662	May 29	Melchers & Co.	
Pesado	4	Oain	Brit.	str.	195	May 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Scorogon	4	Lopez	Span.	str.	784	May 28	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	
Seston	5	Tilmouth	Brit.	str.	285	May 28	Landstein & Co.	
Washi	5	Hunter	Brit.	str.	285	June 1	Kwok Achong	
Yotung	2	Goggin	Brit.	str.	285	June 1	Kwok Achong	
Sailing Vessels								
Advance	2	Edelstone	Slam.	bge.	886	May 30	Chinese	
Albany's Isle	1	Burgess	Brit.	bge.	393	May 24	Gas Company	
Aleutia	4	Trail	Brit.	bge.	393	May 24	Borneo Co., Limited	
Aldebaran	2	Cole	Brit.	bge.	393	May 24	Borneo Co., Limited	
Alex. Burke	4	Newton	Brit.	bge.	308	May 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Adelaide v. F. Shaw
Angustura	3	Boysen	Ger.	bge.	418	May 28	Carlowitz & Co.	Calico
Anna Sloben	4	Paulsen	Ger.	bge.	325	April 25	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Calico
Annie	3	Müller	Ger.	3m. &c.	244	May 27	Wm. Pustan & Co.	
Annie Lerway	3	Gales	Brit.	bge.	752	April 24	Borneo Co., Limited	
Arctia	4	Penery	Brit.	bge.	947	April 24	Carlowitz & Co.	
Aristide	3	Brand	Foh.	bge.	369	May 80	Carlowitz & Co.	
August Friedrich	7	Bruh	Ger.	bge.	367	May 15	Siemssen & Co.	
Balls of Oregon	7	Merriman	Amer.	bge.	1185	May 27	Rozario & Co.	
Banila	4	Steir	Ger.	3m. &c.	739	April 28	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Singapore
Borneo	3	Shaw	Amer.	sh.	394	April 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Brisbane	3	Hudleston	Brit.	bge.	596	May 3	Russell & Co.	
Carl Ritter	3	Täger	Ger.	bge.	438	May 3	Siemssen & Co.	
Carmelita & Ida	2	Ketels	Ger.	bge.	438	May 3	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
Ceylon	3	Kelly	Amer.	bge.	681	May 3	Olyphant & Co.	Kobe
Condor	3	Steffens	Ger.	bge.	388	May 28	Siemssen & Co.	
Cordovan	4	Bertaud	Foh.	bge.	460	May 28	Carlowitz & Co.	
Coutines of Errol	1	Taylor	Brit.	3m. &c.	218	May 28	Meyer & Co.	Wash
Devana	3	May	Brit.	bge.	795	April 9	Meyer & Co.	Wash
Yaloon	3	Wil	Brit.	bge.	385	May 22	Mester	
Yaloon	3	Wil	Brit.	bge.	385	May 22	Ca. & Co.	
Large Passenger								
Francis B. Fay	2	D. Marchal	Ital.	bge.	757	May 30	Order	
Frank Marion	7	Rollins	Amer.	bge.	689	May 31	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Honolulu
Friedrich	2	Keldridge	Amer.	bge.	678	April 7	Russell & Co.	
Friedrich	2	Kermode	Brit.	bge.	939	May 30	Norton & Co.	
Friedrich	2	Wulf	Ger.	bge.	594	May 99	Wm. Pustan & Co.	
Genevieve	3	Lepretre	Foh.	bge.	584	May 8	Landstein & Co.	
Genevieve	3	Trimbuch	Ger.	bge.	403	May 27	Wm. Pustan & Co.	
Golden Bross	2	Farrall	Ger.	bge.	665	May 16	Meyer & Co.	
Golden Spur	2	Farrell	Brit.	sh.	1876	Aug. 19	Russell & Co.	San Francisco
Great Admiral	4	Thompson	Amer.	sh.	658	May 29	Siemssen & Co.	
Gustav	3	Baben	Ger.	bge.	1081	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
H. G. Johnson	7	Colby	Amer.	bge.	353	June 1	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Haitain
Hail Columbia	3	Bretonen	Am. Sm.	sh.	499	May 26	Wielor & Co.	
Hansa	3	Denkter	Brit.	bge.	433	May 18	Carlowitz & Co.	Sydney
Hansa	3	Uinkster	Ger.	bge.	444	May 18	Wielor & Co.	Newchwang
Hermann	3	Schmidt	Ger.	bge.	453	May 27	Wm. Pustan & Co.	
Hermann	3	Fens	Ger.	bge.	785	May 26	Siemssen & Co.	
Hydra	2	Oest	Brit.	bge.	547	May 30	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Hylon Castle	2	Oest	Brit.	bge.	464	May 31	Wielor & Co.	Newchwang
Iphigenia	2	Stott	Brit.	3m. &c.	275	May 5	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Foochow
Jennie McDonald	1	Antouch	Aust.	bge.	674	May 30	Melchers & Co.	
Jetti	2	Giese	Brit.	bge.	580	May 22	Borcas & Co.	
Kate Waters	2	Grave	Dan.	bge.	817	May 29	Captain	
Koror	3	Fox	Brit.	bge.	592	May 31	Chinese	
Lady Bowen	3	Richard	Foh.	bge.	484	May 31	Carlowitz & Co.	
Leconte	2	Guilford	Slam.	bge.	432	May 28	Tack Mae	
Leconte	2	Guilford	Slam.	bge.	432	May 28	Carlowitz & Co.	Bangkok
Marie Louise	3	Kilnboux	Foh.	bge.	549	May 29	Chinese	
Moss Glen	2	Nicholls	Brit.	bge.	724	May 24	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Navetnik	4	Barlow	Amer.	bge.	594	May 16	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	
Netherton	2	Moore	Brit.	bge.	251	May 12	Chinese	
Noruman	1	Marik	Slam.	sh.	711	Feb. 23	Russell & Co.	
North Star	4	Thomson	Amer.	sh.	217	May 18	Remedios & Co.	
Nuevo Constante	2	Orlarte	Span.	sch.	799	May 16	Wm. Pustan & Co.	
Nyansa	7	Gardlock	Brit.	sh.	248	May 25	Wielor & Co.	
Occident	4	Timmsen	Ger.	bge.	458	May 29	Wm. Pustan & Co.	
Oto	2	Brulin	Ger.	sg.	488	Feb. 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco
P. J. Carleton	4	Ambury	Amer.	bge.	975	May 10	Chinese	
Prosperity	1	Hansen	Brit.	sh.	1380	May 21	Borneo Company, Limited	
R. B. Fuller	1	Merryman	Amer.	sh.	1115	May 31	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Regulus	3	Lango	Ger.	bge.	611	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	
Rosetta McNeil	2	Brown	Amer.	bge.	1418	April 24	Butterfield & Swire	
Sacramento	4	Nelson	Brit.	sh.	883	April 14	Butterfield & Swire	
Sarah Nicholson	7	Selkirk	Ger.	bge.	584	May 28	Melchers & Co.	
Sedan	3	Schullter	Slam.	sh.	589	May 12	Tack Mae	
Slamene Crown	1	Williams	Amer.	bge.	703	May 12	Meyer & Co.	
Silas Fish	2	French	Brit.	sh.	1161	May 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
St Charles Napier	2	Chapman	Brit.	sh.	818	May 27	Douglas Laprak & Co.	
St Harry Parkes	2	Bara	Foh.	bge.	887	May 22	Carlowitz & Co.	
Sully	3	Clough	Amer.	sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	
Suzanna	2	Jensen	Ger.	bge.	373	May 30	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
Tulvan	2	Torkileon	Brit.	bge.	717	May 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
The Godiva	4	Gruteller	Brit.	sh.	838	May 24	Borneo Co., Limited	
Thomas Bell	2	Schoen	Ger.	bge.	493	May 19	Wielor & Co.	
Varuna	2	Gallohan	Brit.	bge.	554	May 20	Captain	
W. B. Gladstone	1	Talpey	Amer.	sh.	1787	May 28	Rosario & Co.	
Wendell Jew	2	Blanchard	Amer.	bge.	809	May 9	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
Wealthy Hamilton	2	Bealy	Am. Sm. &c.	sh.	591	May 18	Wielor & Co.	Holl
Wm. Phillips	4	Harnden	Brit.	3m. &c.	292	April 23	Melchers & Co.	Foochow
Yach	1	Dicks	Ger.	bge.	985	May 27	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	
Victory	4	Whiting	Brit.	bge.	720	May 27	Kin-to-Long	
Young Star	1	Benedictson	Slam.	sh.	880	May 27	Landstein & Co.	Tsintain
Whampoa								
Charles Moutart	2	Quatrecroix	Foh.	bge.	882	May 30	Siemssen & Co.	Tsintain
Charlton	2	Johnson	Brit.	sh.	795	May 29	Siemssen & Co.	Tsintain
Japan	2	McKirdy	Ger.	sh. &c.	470	May 4	Olyphant & Co.	Honolulu & Calico
Paysis	2	McKirdy	Ger.	sh.	880	May 4	Olyphant & Co.	

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Glowet .....	5 k	British	gun vessel	464	4	180	May 10	C. E. D. Willcott
Hart .....	5 k	British	gun vessel	464	4	180	May 18	R. Evans
Moonance .....	5 k	British	military hospital	2621	---	---	May 20	W. Carey
Mooschen .....	5 k	British	gunboat	480	4	60	May 22	Lt. Com. G. A. Gray
Mooschen .....	5 k	British	gunboat	480	4	60	May 24	R. H. Napier
Mooschen .....	5 k	British	surveying vessel	577	4	150	April 24	E. D. Masley
Mooschen .....	5 k	British	gun vessel	543	5	600	May 18	C. F. Taylor
Mooschen .....	5 k	British	gun vessel	408	5	60	May 18	Commodore Watson
Mooschen .....	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	80	---	May 14	Lt. Com. Masley
Mooschen .....	5 k	British	despatch vessel	458	7	180	May 14	---

Corrected to Saturday, June 1, 1878  
At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Chinese Names.
		Highest. Lowest.	
		Cash. Cash.	
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	400	350	烟猪
" Ama. Sugar cured, . . .	300	280	烟猪
" Foochow, . . .	200	180	烟猪
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, . . .	180	160	龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150	140	牛腩
" Boast, . . .	160	140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . . .	100	90	湯肉
" Steak, . . .	160	140	牛腩
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	320	300	牛腳
" " corned, . . .	330	310	鹹牛腳
" Head, . . .	550	500	牛頭
" Heart, . . .	160	140	牛心
" Hump, Salt . catty	160	140	牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50	40	牛脚
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70	牛腰
" Tail, . . .	110	100	牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	100	90	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	60	50	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500	牛仔頭
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	280	花旗火
" Chinese, . . .	200	180	金華火
" English . . .	350	320	羊牌火
Mutton Chop, . . .	180	160	羊骨
" Leg, . . .	180	160	羊腩
" Shoulders, . . .	140	130	羊手
Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	60	50	豬腳
" Feet, . . .	100	90	豬雞
" Fry, . . .	110	100	豬頭
" Head, . . .	80	70	豬心
" Heart, . . . each	80	40	豬腰
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60	豬肝
" Livers, . . . lb.	110	100	豬脾
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150	鹹猪肉
" Corned, . . .	160	150	豬蹄
" Leg, . . .	160	150	豬蹄
" Fat or Lard, . . .	120	110	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	400	350	羊頭
" Heart, . . . each	50	40	羊心
" Kidneys, . . .	80	70	羊腰
" Liver, . . .	140	130	羊肝
Smoking Pigs, . . .	\$2	\$1.50	猪仔
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	140	130	猪核
Veal, . . . catty	160	140	牛仔

Capons,	每只	250	180	班鳩
Doves,	each	110	100	鴨
Ducks,	每只	140	130	雞蛋
Eggs, Hen	doz.	100	—	雞
Fowls,	每只	180	160	鷄
Geese,	"	160	140	鵝
Partridges,	each	300	280	鵪鶉
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair		\$1.75	1.50	省城山雞
Pigeons,	each	150	140	白鴿
Quail,	"	150	—	鴿鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton	"	700	600	省城兔
Turkeys,	每只	400	300	火雞公
Hen,		300	280	火雞母

Fish.		200	180	魚
Bombay Ducks, new	per hundred	110	100	鴨
Bream,	catty	90	80	魚
Catfish,	" "	140	—	魚
Codfish, Salt,	" "	100	50	魚
Crabs,	" "	80	70	蟹
Outile Fish,	" "	110	100	魚
Dace,	" "	80	70	魚
Dog Fish,	" "	80	70	魚
Eels, Congor	" "	100	90	魚
" Yellow	" "	100	90	魚
File Fish,	" "	160	140	魚
Fresh Fish, Large	" "	100	90	魚
" Small	" "	180	120	魚
Frogs,	" "	160	140	魚
Garoupe,	" "	100	90	魚
Gudgeon,	" "	120	110	魚
Gurnard,	" "	110	100	魚
Haddock,	" "	160	90	魚
Herrings, fresh	" "	140	130	魚
" smoked	box	\$1.00	—	魚
Live Fish,	catty	100	90	魚
Lobsters,	" "	90	80	魚
Mullet,	" "	180	120	魚
" Red	" "	120	110	魚
Parrot Fish,	" "	90	80	魚
Perch,	" "	190	110	魚
Plike,	" "	120	110	魚
Plaice,	" "	130	—	魚
Pomfret, White	" "	130	—	魚
Pomfret, Black	" "	110	100	魚
Prawns,	" "	100	90	魚
Ray,	" "	110	100	魚
Rock Fish,	" "	110	100	魚
Roach,	" "	110	100	魚
Salscent, Carreau,	" "	190	100	魚
Salt Fish,	" "	80	70	魚
Skate,	" "	40	30	魚
Skate, young	" "			魚

Shrimps, . . . . .	catty	80	70	蝦
Snaipes, . . . . .	"	110	100	立魚
Soles, Fresh . . . . .	"	110	100	撻沙魚
Tenach, . . . . .	"	100	90	撻魚
Turtles, small, fresh water, . .	"	350	300	脚魚
Whiting . . . . .	"	130	—	白青

Alueites, . . . . .	catty	60	50	石栗
Apples, Australian, . . .	"	300	250	新金山
Bananas, fragrant Puntl, . .	"	30	20	金蕉
Chestnuts, . . . . .	"	100	—	風蕉
Citron, . . . . .	"	100	60	香線
Cocoanuts . . . . .	each	50	40	椰子
Currants, . . . . .	bottle	\$20	—	細葡萄
" . . . . .	lb.	120	—	提子
Dates, . . . . .	bottle	500	400	洋棗
Figs, Dried, . . . . .	"	500	400	無花果
Guavas, . . . . .	catty	60	50	桔
Lemons, . . . . .	"	110	100	檸檬
Likoes, Dried, . . . . .	"	200	180	荔枝
" Green, . . . . .	"	60	50	荔枝
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . .	"	400	300	龍眼
Mangoes, Manila, . . .	each	120	100	省城芒
" Canton, . . . . .	catty	60	50	安南芒
" Salgon, . . . . .	each	80	70	山竹子
Mangosteen, Singapore, . .	"	50	40	香省
Musk Melons, . . . . .	catty	150	120	青白瓜
Oranges, (Coolie) Chang catty	"	110	80	青木瓜
Olives, green, . . . . .	"	60	50	冷飯
Papaw, . . . . .	"	40	80	山梨
Peaches, . . . . .	"	100	60	天津
Pears, Shantung, . . .	"	140	100	波羅
" Tientsin, . . . . .	"	100	70	沙紅
Pine-apples, . . . . .	each	25	20	小梅
Plantains, common . . .	catty	40	30	乾梅
Plums, . . . . .	"	300	250	香柚
Prunes, Dried, . . . . .	bottle	100	80	提子
Pruneloes, . . . . .	each	600	500	珠梅
Raisins, Muscatel, . . .	bottle	\$00	150	葡萄
" Fudding, . . . . .	lb.	80	60	楊梅
Rose Apples, . . . . .	catty	60	50	酸子
Strawberry, Arbutus . . .	"	110	100	修馬
Tamarinds, . . . . .	"	40	80	角蹄
Walnuts, . . . . .	"	80	70	馬蹄

		450	400
Asparagus, . . . . .	tin	80	70
Bamboo Shoots, . . . . .	catty	20	16
Beans, sprout, . . . . .	catty	60	50
" French, . . . . .	"	40	30
" Long, Dollahos, . . . . .	"	20	10
Beet Root, . . . . .	each	20	18
Brassica, . . . . .	"	150	100
Cabbage, Hongkong, . . . . .	"	150	100
" Macao, . . . . .	"	25	20
" Turnip, . . . . .	"	70	60
Cazrots, . . . . .	catty	50	40
Celery, Chinese, . . . . .	"	100	80
Chiles, Dried, . . . . .	"	40	30
" Green, . . . . .	"	80	70
" Red, . . . . .	"	15	12
Cucumbers, . . . . .	"	60	50
Curry Stuff, English, . . . . .	"	30	25
Garlic, . . . . .	"	25	20
Ginger, . . . . .	"	40	30
" Young . . . . .	"	30	20
Gourd, snake . . . . .	"	25	20
Green Sprouts . . . . .	"	10	—
Lettuce, English . . . . .	each	60	50
" Chinese . . . . .	catty	25	20
Maize, Green Corn, . . . . .	each	10	—
Mint, . . . . .	bunch	400	350
Mushroom, dried, . . . . .	catty	50	40
Okra, . . . . .	"	100	90
Onions, Bombay . . . . .	"	25	20
" Green . . . . .	"	70	60
Parley, Chinese, . . . . .	"	10	8
" English, . . . . .	bunch	30	25
Potatoes, Macao, . . . . .	catty	25	20
" Japanese, . . . . .	"	15	10
" Sweet, . . . . .	"	15	10
Pumpkins, . . . . .	"	25	20
Purslane, . . . . .	"	50	40
Radishes, White, . . . . .	"	25	20
Scallions, . . . . .	catty	60	50
Sesamum, . . . . .	"	40	30
Shalots, . . . . .	"	20	15
Spinach, . . . . .	"	20	18
Squash, bottle . . . . .	"	20	15
" bitter . . . . .	catty	20	15
" hairy . . . . .	"	30	15
" reddish crooked . . . . .	"	30	20
Taro (U Tau) . . . . .	"	60	40
Tomatoes, . . . . .	"	25	20
Turnips, Salt, . . . . .	"	40	—
" Chinese, . . . . .	"	30	10
Water Cress, . . . . .	bunch	40	30
Water Lily Roots, . . . . .	catty	40	30
Yams, . . . . .	"	40	30

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.

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